The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9,454—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 7. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

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A line, and no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KILWA, 1,852 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. Thomson, on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other placewhere inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R.L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, MAHREE, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

SI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Food.
Suez	350	220	60	
Port Said	350	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines, &c.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 360 H.P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.
For passage, &c.
Apply to,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	250

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess or Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Re. 2, and ..... Rs. 3 8

EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars..... ,, 3 0

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Bone by patients who can take nothing else) jars..... ,, 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(e) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th March
SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(e) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
CACHAR	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— BANGALORE	1663	500	E. G. Stead	14th do.
(e) HYDASPES	2894	450	D. Reynoldson	21st do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	6th May.
— THIBET	2593	450	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(e) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrin	19th do.
— KHIVA	2909	450	G. Leo	26th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	6th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	400	A. E. Barlow	18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

At 1 P. M.

1 English-built buggy by "Bennett."

1 English-built self driving Park Phaeton with removeable coachbox, built by E. Kesterton, Long-acre, with a pair of well matched fast trotting chestnut Arab gallowayrs and double set of English plated harness, the property of a gentleman proceded to England.

1 English built Garibaldi Carriage with removeable dicky and hood in very good order, built by Lewis of Salisbury, the property of a gentleman having no further use.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th March at 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable blackwood French-polished furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, one English-built mail phaeton, with a pair of very handsome well-matched black Arab horses, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major Lendi.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—This property has not been previously disposed of by private sale.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood French-polished house-hold furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English-built 4 seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bays Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double harness, the property of Surgeon-Major Grant.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALE OF TEAK BOARDS

ON THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on account of the first purchaser,

Ex Livadia

About 11 Tons Teak Boards.
Ex Queenscliff.
About 22½ Tons Teak Boards,
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed property at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row without the Fort.

Under instruction from the mortgagees, Messrs. Feroo Mahomed and Nensy Khyrai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

All that piece of Fasundaree ground together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the west side of China Bunder 2nd Row, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts and are assessed under Nos. 34, 35 and 36.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... ,, 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

Per 4 ounce bottle	Cash. Rs. 2 8	Credit. Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DIPSORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Water proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Biters.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS MAMMOTH EQUISCURRICULUM having concluded the most successful season in Calcutta ever known in the annals of amusements, will open in Bombay

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1879.

IN THE
COLOSSAL AMPHITHEATRE
now in course of construction at the corner of Cruickshank and Market Roads.

THE Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former MAMMOTH and TALENTED COMPANY, all the Premier Artistes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vocalists, Skaters, Clowns, &c., selected by Mr. JOHN WILSON from the Principal Circuses, Hippodromes, and Theatres of Europe, will make their first appearance, forming a combination, rarely if ever, brought together in one Company. The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.—The Rev. C. W. PARK will deliver an Address to Young Men at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, THIS FRIDAY EVENING at 8-30.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE SETTLEMENT of the LOTTERIES and PARI MUTUEL on the GYMKHANA SKY RACES will take place in the Gymkhana Pavilion, on TUESDAY next, at 5-30 p.m. Gentlemen are earnestly requested to attend and thereby save time and trouble.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACT for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880 will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the said Jail on the 17th instant. Specifications of contract, and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent Tanna Jail.

Jail Office, Tanna, 4th March 1879.

NOTICE.—THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 PER SHARE has been declared for the year ended 31st December 1878, and will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ESCURIAL, ARRIVED from GLASGOW, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents s.s. Escurial.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

PURCHASE of CATTLE, HIDES, and SHEEP SKINS from the Slaughtery at Wanowree, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

Supply of Rice, Dhall, Ghee, &c. at Bombay, and Coolies, Mutt, Gram and Barley, &c. at Poona, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant.

Tenders opened 1 P.M. on 13th and 14th March 1879 respectively. Forms of Tenders, Schedules, and further particulars to be had at this Office.

J. M. BOYD, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 6th March 1879.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th instant by the undersigned for LICENCES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM, CHANDOL, MUDUT, and KOOSOOMBA, under the provisions of the Opium Act I. of 1878 and the rules passed under it at the existing localities and under existing terms in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

Forms of Tender, with full information as to conditions and requirements of the Licences, may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 6th March 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th March.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of J. Jardine, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA, at present in the occupation of E. T. Best, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower part of a BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in RAMPART ROW. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in EAST STREET, POONA, two Houses well adapted for Shops, lately occupied by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Wine Merchant, and Messrs. Goulds-worthy and Sons, Saddlers. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
IMPERIAL INDIA, by Val Prinsep, containing numerous Illustrations made during a Tour to the Courts of the principal Rajahs and Princes of India	13	4
Epic of Hades, with Designs and Illustrations, by G. R. Chapman	15	12
Macgregor's Journey through Khorassan, 2 vols.	18	12
Debrett's Peerage, 1879	15	12
Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols.	23	12
Burton's Land of Midian, 2 vols	20	0
Bismarck on the Franco-German War, 2 vols.	11	4
Prescott's Telephone and Hi-che Light	7	12
Brugsch's Egypt under the Pharaohs, 2 vols	18	12
Statesman's Year Book, 1879	6	12
Hutchinson's Girder-Making	6	12
My Experiences in a Lunatic Asylum	3	4
Bailey's Study of Rocks	3	0
Genl. Abbott's Journal of the Afghan War, 1838—42.	8	12
Bain's Education as a Science	3	4
Students' Commentary on the Bible, vol. 1	5	12
Malleson's History of Afghanistan	11	4
Hart's Annual Army List, 1879	13	4
Men of the Time, new edn., 1879	9	8
Forbes's British Burmah and its People	6	12
Monks of Thelema, a novel, by Besant and Rice	3	12
Thackeray's Works, vols. 15, Burlesque	2	4
English Men of Letters—"Goldsmith"	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, Feb.	2	4
Hauff's Stories, 1st German Reader	3	0
Royal Regiment, a novel, by Grant	1	4
Trial and Triumph, a novel	1	4

NEW WORKS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Heckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols	20	0
Argyll's (Duke of) Eastern Question, Treaty of Paris to Treaty of Berlin, and 2nd Afghan War, 2 vols.	15	4
Davis's Life, Asiatic Turkey, Illustrated Maps	13	4
Button's Inner Life, Syria, &c, cheap edn	6	12
Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 2 vols.	3	4
Lewin on Trusts, 7th edn.	23	12
Practitioner, vol. 21	6	12
Invasions of India from Central Asia	8	13
Morris's Anatomy: Joints, Plates	10	0
Courtney's Metaphysics of John S. Mill	3	8
Daily News War Correspondence, 2 vols., cheap edn.	7	8
Richardson's A Ministry of Health	6	12
Blunt's Bedouin Tribes, Euphratas, 2 vols.	15	4
Campbell's My Circular Notes, cheap edn, Illus.	3	12
Bellew's Afghanistan and Afghans	3	12
Hawthorn's The Laughing Mill, &c.	6	12
Indian List, 1879	6	12
Foreign Office List, 1879	3	12
Oxford University Calendar	3	0
Greenwood's Stirring Scenes in Savage Lands, Illustrated	3	4
Wylie's Chatty Lectures, East and West	7	12
Wild Life in a Southern Country	4	12
Paul, Gentle and Simple	3	12
Pepy's Diary 1659—69, cheap edition	1	4

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE ARABIAN
HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.
Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.
Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce:

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OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
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Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

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of every description and of the finest brands from

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

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FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
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CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
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FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

	per 1,000		per 100	
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	30	,,	3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	28	,,	3 0
,, 4	IONE	24	,,	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

	per 1,000		per 100	
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs.	2 8
,, 6	MEDON	20	,,	2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	18	,,	2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	18	,,	2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	15	,,	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

	per 1,000		per 100	
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	18	,,	2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	15	,,	1 12

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PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

	per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA Rs. 15	,, 1 12

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A Cutter of considerable experience supervises this Department.

The prices quoted below are subject to a discount of 2 annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

OFFICE OR DAY SUITS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS in a variety of colors, a thin and comfortable material	Rs. 28 0
INDIA TWEEDS, a soft and light texture, made from the best wool	30 0
Blue Serge, the best yard dyed	30 0
Fancy Angolas, a large choice, plain or fancy mixtures	35 0
Thin Scotch Cheviots	35 0
Real Homespuns, a large choice of this favorite material just to hand	38 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

DRESS SUITS.

Made in correct taste and finished in the best West End style	
Super Black Cloth	75 0
Extra quality, silk lined	85 0
White Dress Vests	7 8
Chesterfields to wear over Dress Suits from	26 0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

Morning Coats, made from the best Fancy Coatings	Rs. 36 0
Frock Coats for special wear made from the above materials	40 0
Vests to match	9 0
Frock Coats of Best Blue and Black West of England Cloth	45 0
Sack Coats of Fancy Coating, Blue or Black	28 0

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.
Fitted and finished in a superior style.

Real Chipping Nonsuch Whip Cords in a variety of shades	Rs. 24 0
Bedford Cords, in various shades and substances	26 0
White Doe, Whip Cord or Bedford Cord; these are very superior goods	35 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Scotch Tweeds	Rs. 11 0
Fancy Angola	14 0
Super Ditto	16 0
Cashmeres for Weddings and special wear	18 and 20 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Suits made from various materials of English and hand-made Indian materials	from Rs. 15 0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best White Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	Rs. 28 0
Shirts with Collar	9 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

White Drill	Rs. 10 0
Best English Ditto	15 0
Drab Linen	15 0
Flemish Holland	15 0
White and Colored Linen Vests, for Morning or Evening wear	7 0

Less Two Annas in the Rupee Discount for Ready Money.

Mofussil orders receive prompt attention. Patterns with our new

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH MARCH 1879.

THE Home telegrams still advise continued quietness, and business here to-day has worn quite a holiday character.

Consols have advanced from 96¼ to 96⅝; French Rentes from 113¾ to 114; Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper from 74½ to 75 and Fours-and-a-half from 79¼ to 80½.

Linseed is reported steady, and Rapeseed firm at previous prices. In Soft Red Wheat to arrive a decline of 1s. per quarter is quoted. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered in value. Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no change except a reduction of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

The Manchester Piece Goods market remains quiet, and in the Liverpool Cotton Market the depression continues to increase. Reuter reports the tone at the close dull, Surats heavy, sales 7,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. To arrive Good Omras, with the F. G. F. clause is offered at 4¾d. and Good Broach with the same clause at 5 3-16d. both March-April shipment Open Fair Omra, March-April shipment, Canal, Dhollera and Oomrawuttee at 5d. per lb. From New York generally receipts at the ports are advised at fairly moderate figure, but ready Mid. Uplands remains unchanged at 9¾ cents, while futures are 1 cent. lower, June shipment being now quoted at 10·12 cents. per lb. The influence of the receipts on the market is evidently disappearing very rapidly, and the course of prices for some time to come will probably be guided more by the state of trade in Manchester than anything else. In that respect prospects at the moment are most discouraging and it is difficult to see any immediate hope of improvement.

The receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	8,000	10,000	9,000
Five days' do.	59,000	70,000	27,000
Total Since 1st Sept. ...	3,677,000	3,628,000	3,583,000

A payment of £100,000 into the Bank of England is advised.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday only 36 lacs were taken up out of the 45 lacs offered, viz:—19 lacs on Calcutta and ¼ lac on Madras at an average of 1s. 7·01d., and 16¼ lacs on Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·04d., tenders at 1s. 7d. per rupee on all three places receiving in full. As compared with last week's allotments a decline of ⅛d. has taken place, but the rate is about what was expected here, although in London apparently a lower level had been anticipated, judging from the fact of Bar Silver having advanced from 49½d. to 49⅝d. per oz. The Government minimum had evidently been fixed at 1s. 7d., and looking to the probability of an increased demand arising for remittance in the course of a few weeks, we are inclined to think they will do well to adhere to their minimum. In the meantime 45 lacs are again advertised for next week's biddings.

From a London telegram published in another column it will be observed that an arrangement has been come to amongst the London Banks to reduce the usance of Eastern Credits after 31st August to four months' instead of six months' sight as at present. The movement may be regarded as an outcome of the disclosures which have taken place in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, and if adhered to, will go some way to circumscribe facilities for reckless financing, although after all the greatest safeguard lies in the nature of the bill rather than shortening the usance.

EXCHANGE.—The decline on the rates obtained for Council Drafts having been pretty well discounted, the market has not undergone any very special change. Only a very limited business has been done, and the tone is slightly easier. Bank Bills not being obtainable on quite so good terms, otherwise rates are unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 1-16d. per Re.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits, 4 " ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " ...	1s. 7¼d.	"
Francs 3 " ...	2·05	"
Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 12-6-6	

In Gold a fair business has been done for export at Rs. 19-10-9 per tola.

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at par, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet, and we now quote Fours Rs. 94¼; Now Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the holidays.

COTTON has been extremely dull, and with the exception of some small purchases in the Green, next to nothing has been done for export. Buyers are generally holding for a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but sellers seem little disposed to give way. The receipts yesterday were 4,536 bales, making a total of 22,000 for the week. Quotations are:—

Good Broach April dely.	Rs. 203 per Candy.	
Good Omra, do. do.	" 190	"
F.G.F., do. do.	" 182	"
G.F., do. do.	" 177	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet and unaltered at 22s. 6d. to 25s. by steam and 22s. 6d. by sail to Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there is practically nothing doing owing to the holidays.

COALS are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. NORTHBROOK, 1,265 tons, Captain J. S. Cale, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FIGARO, 470 tons, Captain Berard, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Mauritius, brought 8,132 bags sugar.

THE S. S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Armandy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 7th February, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ABYSSINIA, 703 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. J. J. McDermot, Major Peters, Sub-Lieut, the Hon. Stafford, Major R. V. Malden, Mr. Morison, Apothecary and Mr. W. D. Roone and two children, Inspector, Framjee Eduljee, and 71 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez and Aden, with the following cargo:—297 cases cheroots, 70 cases glass beads, 3 cases glass beads, 1 case indigo, 1 case paint, 2 cases tobacco, 2 cases papers, 465 packages piece-goods, 3 cases saffaron, 40 kegs nails, 108 boxes silver, 7 boxes specie, 4 packages garlic, 4 cases soap, 2 cases boots, 60 packages potatoes, 4 packages sugar, 18 packages gum, 1 package almonds, 3 packages coffee, 1 package honey, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from China, brought the following passengers:—From Shanghai, Mrs. Krouse and four children, Mrs. Cory and infant, and two deck passengers. From Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Mr. B. S. Mehta, Mr. S. F. Mehta, Mr. S. R. Fullakia, Dr. C. P. Agoris, and three deck. From Singapore, Mr. R. Manockjee, Mr. C. Nowrojee, Mr. R. Rastonjee, Dr. Merwanjee, Mr. Abdool Kadar Jacodin, and one passenger. From Galle, Mr. Fisher. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai 1,639 packages tea, 15 cases silk, 27 packages wine, and 69 boxes specie. From Hongkong, 121 packages tea, 149 cases umbrellas, 1 case cassia, 272 cases glass bangles, 129 cases preserves, 2 boxes white copper, 38 cases piece-goods, 4 cases cigars, 72 packages sundries, 98 packages silk, 6 cases cotton piecegoods, 20 cases glass beads, 21 bundles mats, 13 packages sugar candy, 100 bags sugar, 553 tiles copper, 2,000 jars, 1 box gold coins, 3 boxes gold leaves, 1 box pearls, 81 boxes camphor, 57 packages specie, and 10 cases vermillion. From Singapore, 22 packages benjamin, 1 package specie, 7 cases mace, 2 cases cigars, 9 chests silk, 2 packages nutmegs, 1 package medicine, and 1 package piece goods. From Yokahoma, 10 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Esmrial (s)	Adair	Glasgow, Jan 29.
6	Sumatra, ps.	Seaton	Venice, Feb. 7.
6	Calder (s).....	Ormandy	Bussorah, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Abyssinia (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Northbourne (s).....	Cole	Elephant Point.

The steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malwa, to Southampton.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Duke of Sutherland on the 4th Feb—Mr and Mrs McCallum and 2 children, Rev and Mrs Gutteridge, Miss Rutherford, Miss Groome, and Major and Mrs Stevenson and child.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

13 Ready H M, ss, Edward, from Jeddah.
13 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Newcastle.
14 Godavery, ss, Minter, from Mauritius.
14 Octavs, ss, Henson, from Cardiff.
16 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, from Cardiff.
16 Foxhound, H M, ss, Nowell, from Suez.
19 Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Perim.
19 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from London.
20 Fabert, F G Boat, Caillet, from Red Sea.
20 Ava, ss, Dickinson, from Calcutta.
20 Counsellor, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
22 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Calcutta.
22 Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
22 Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Marseilles.
23 Zealous, ss, Howell, from Cardiff.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
24 Bengal, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.
24 Derwent, ss, Thompson, from Bussorah.
25 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from London.
25 Padang D M War, Bowart, from Holland.
25 Wistow Hall, ss, Collin, from Rangoon.
25 Scindia, ss, Windham, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
20 Ava, ss, Dickinson, to London.
20 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to Port Said P O.
20 Octavs, ss, Monsen, to Persian Gulf.
22 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, to Elephant Point.
22 Punjaub, ss, Melville, to Zanzibar.
22 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.
23 Assyria, ss, Hay, to London.
23 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Shanghai.
24 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
24 Derwant, ss, Thompson, to London.
25 Godavery, ss, Minter, to Mauritius.
25 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, to Elephant Point.
25 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
25 Widow Hall, ss, Collin, to Port Said P O.
25 Scindia, ss, Windham, to Geneva.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ready H M, ss, Edward, from Jeddah.
Foxhound H M, Nowell, from Suez.
Zealous, ss, Howell, from Cardiff.
Ujjain, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.
Padang D M War, Sowart, from Holland.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Apollo Hall s—25 cases porter, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 507 bundles hoop iron, Heptcolls Shaik Adam and Co.
India s—5 cases ginger wine, 25 cases rum, and 12 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Framjee; 20 cases ginger wine, 20 cases rum, and 20 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Presnitz s—40 cases Mgin, Dh unjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Singapore s—35 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases printing ink, and 10 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Meya Sheik Suroofally; 30 barrels linseed oil, Ebrahim A Currim.
Alnwick Castle s—26 cases glassware, Jaffer Ranmul; 3 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 2,039 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa; 75 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Greenock—40 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Malwa s—6 cases still hock, Cuttler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—26 cases paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—26 cases brandy, D D Shah; 150 cases brandy B and A Hormarjee; 20 cases brandy, and 20 cases olive oil, D F Bathaand Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—35 bales wool, Samuthmull Savuldass; 1,200 cwts linseed, Tutor and Co; 300 bales cotton, J G Bushby and Co; 17 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 61 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 45 bales wool, Goculdass; Toolseedass; bales cotton Lyon and Co.
India s—150 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 274 bales cotton, A Bliescheck and Co; 109 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 350 bales cotton, IPeel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Estepona s—49 cwts ginger, Nanjee Govindjee; 140 cwts ginger; Nugindass Fuckeerbhoy; 10 cwts cardamons, Chimma Ramjee; 406 cwts gingds, senam Hassun; 438 cwts linseed, and 373 cwts rapseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Malwa s—150 cwts Bhoras Noor Mahomed: 2 cases fishmaws, Rujubally Allirajs; 16 cases cardomons, 269 packages coffee, 1,230 packages ginger 82 packages senna, 158 packages coir yarn, and 307 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 105 bales cotton, Nemchand Khemchund; 1,968 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 197½ cwts olibanum, and 85 lbs T shells, 2,100 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co; 18 bales hides, Shaik Osamanally and Co; 13 bales skins, Hajee Allarukhia Nuthoo; 7 bales carpets, Khalifa Damance; 20 cases fishmaws, 19 cwts M of pearl shells, and 40 cwts coolis, Dawoodbhoy Hasaum; 6½ cwts E teeth, Rewagur Coovergur; 41 cwts cardamons, Damodar Hurry; 20 cwts cucsuroots, and 2 cases fishmaws; Mitha Munjee; 196 cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co; 304 cwts olibanum, Currim Fuckeerbhoy; 999 cwts gingelseed, Volkart Brothers
Conteen—40½ cwts nuxvomicaand 165 cwts myrabollams, Henjee Sewjee
Sumatra s—17 bags weed seed, and 1,022 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—527 bags coffee, 24 packages silk, 8 packages curious, and 10 packages hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilva s—103 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 61 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal.

FOR HAVRE.

H H McGilvery—1,500 cwts rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Natant—1,000 cwts peper and 4,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Marina s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,750 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bengal—15 cwts coffee, 1,100 cwts gingelly seed, 1,500 cwts linseed and 300 cwts groundnuts, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—40 packages silk P and O S N Co.
Arago s—18 bales silkwart, Meiffre Nevew and Co; 392½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sicily s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicily s—100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 400 bales cotton, and 750 cwts tealseed Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sumatra s—215 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co, 50 bales cotton Bitchie, Stewart and Co, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Act X of 1866—Smith and F—In the matter of the Mandvie S W and Press Co, Ld—Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachund—Petitioner.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

565-71—Crawford and B—Dinshaw Jewajee vs Sudamund Escobs—Chalk and W.
241-78—Crawford and B—Mahomed Shuffee bin Mahomed Currim vs Leideen Abdools—Khunderao M.
663-77—Bhaishunker N—The Hon'ble John Marriot vs Thucker Luttowey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee T.
127-78—Shapurjee and T—Heerjee Poonjs vs Bhimjee Canjee—Prescot and W.
265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jeevajee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurbhum Nursey and others—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

96-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Clark, Surg Major, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 6.

Boyd, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Justice, Lieut, 31st Bombay N I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Scott, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Blackett, 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Watling, Captain, Asst Quarter Master Genl, on duty, from Mhow.
Bourne, Captain, 43rd Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.
Peckham, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Buckland, Lieut, Comt Dept, on leave, from Kurarn.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Bunell, Lieut, 1-2nd Queens, on duty, to Deolalee.
Gray, Sub Lieut, 15th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Ogilvie, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Barnes, 2nd Lieut, 54th Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.
Swiss, 2nd Lieut, 6th Dragoon Guard, on duty, to Umballa.
Clary, Surg-Major, on duty, to Mhow.
Malden, Major, 1st Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 28th February 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment: Surg-Major W Tanner, Army Medical Dept, to the medical charge of Purandhur Sanitarium.

Captain Walting, officiating Deputy Asstt Quarter-Master Genl, is transferred from the Mhow Division to the Bombay District.

Major C C Pemberton, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

With reference to S G O No 63 of 1878, Sub-Lieut G K Doly, 15th Foot, (attached to 3rd Light Cavalry), is attached to the 3rd Hussars, Mhow, and will join forthwith.

The following Medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England on board H M's Indian troopship Crocodile on the 5th March:—Surgeons Major E Hoile, W Temple, and W F Stevenson.

The undermentioned officer returned to do duty, on the 19th Feb—Capt Bryant, Wing Officer, 29th N I.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Baroda Station Order, dated 17th Feb directing Major Strong, 20th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own duties, during Lieut Hughes, R A, proceeding on service.

3rd N L I, Regimental Order dated 4th Jan directing Lieut W Macmahon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter, vice Capt Compton, Lieut MacMahon to continue to officiate as Adjutant, and Lieut Birdwood to officiate as Quartermaster, until the arrival of Capt Health.

12th N I, Regimental Order, dated 10th Feb directing Lieut Col Walsh, Officiating Wing Commander, to officiate as second in Command; Capt Browne, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, and Lieut Mahon, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, and Sub-Lieut Waittuck, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, the two latter in addition to their own duties with effect from the 27th Jan in succession to Lieut Col Reid proceeding on furlough.

18th N I, a Regimental Order dated 20th Feb directing Sub-Lieut Prior, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties.

20th N I Regiment Order, dated 31st Jan directing Capt Witherall to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, no other officer being available, vice Capt Stewart, proceeding on leave.

27th N I, Regiment Order, dated 13th Feb directing Col Davis, Second in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Major Hogg Wing Commander, to officiate as Second in Command; and Lieut Mackenzie, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties (no senior officer being available), in succession to Col Beville, officiating as Commandant, Sind Frontier Force and Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier.

28th N I Regimental Order, dated 17th Feb directing Sub-Lieut Seddon, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter-master in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon J B Eaton officiated in the medical charge of the 15th N I from the 16th Jan to the 15th Dec 1878, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major Burrows.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence.

3rd Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Vincent to England on 6 months, on very urgent private affairs.

Major G H Candy (No 1 Battery 9th Brigade), from 16th Jan to 15th Sept, in England, on medical certificate.

11th Foot, Sub-Lieut L H Vidal to Dapoli, for two months, on medical certificate.

17th Foot, Quarter-master W Horner, to Bombay and thence to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

Surgeon J Starr, in extension to remain in England from 6th Jan until date of embarkation for India; Surg-Major Hayden to remain in England, from 18th Jan to 17th April on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor G Young to Purandhur, for sixty days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1879.

Lieut-Col H F Dakoyne, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor S. Sparrow, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for seven months from the date of his quitting India.

Lieut Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, 74th Sikhs, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Surgeon R. H. Batty are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The services of Surgeon D C Davidson are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The services of Surgeon C T Peters, 2nd N I, and of Surgeon Behary Lall Dutt, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, the former for employment as Officiating Civil Surgeon, Muscat, and the latter to officiate in that appointment pending Surgeon Peters' arrival.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1879.

Surgeon-Major W M Sknes and Surgeon R Harman, Army Medical Department, are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Command from the 18th Feb.

Surgeon-Major S Mackertich, 5th Punjab Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut Fordyce, Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 9th Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor W C Smith, Barrack Department.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut W Jackson, Assistant Engineer, P W Department, Bellary, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut Stokes, 82nd Regt, is appointed Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut Dunne, proceeding to England with his Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon Major T G Hewlett, Captain W P Prideaux, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major Morse, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate; Lieut Wergo, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate; Major Fenwick, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate; Major Bannerman, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the service from the date specified:—Surgeon-Major C J Sylvester, 28th Jan 1879.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified:—General List, Infantry, Captain F F Comyn, and Captain J Hibbert, 27th Feb.

The following extract from District Order by Colonel J T Hill, Commanding Belgaum District, is confirmed:—"Belgaum 11th Feb, The services of Lieut Candy being required regimentally, Captain Greig, 14th N I, will receive over temporary charge of the Commissariat Department from that Officer on the 15th instant."

Lieut Moores, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, was attached for duty to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, from the 19th Feb to 1st March.

The services of Major E N Peters are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the P W Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1879.

Mr R H Vincent is appointed to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Captain Westmacott, resigned.

Lieut C J Dickson is appointed to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Mr Vincent, and to be District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District.

Mr H J Duggan is appointed to be First Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police, vice Mr Duggan, and to be Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District. Mr Holland is, however, to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District until further orders.

Lieut T R M Macpherson is appointed to be First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, vice Lieut Dickson, continuing to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kanara District until further orders.

Major G H P Godrington is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Bartholomew, or until further orders.

Major G H P Godrington is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Belgaum District during the absence of Major Godrington, or until further orders.

Mr M Kennedy is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaladgi District during the absence of Major Payne, or until further orders.

Mr H M Gibbs is appointed to act as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr M Kennedy, or until further orders.

Mr W H Newnham, Agent and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Alcock, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Nasik, to be Magistrate in charge of the Niphad Division of that District.

Major T Trueman performed the duties of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his own duties as Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, from 1st to the 16th to 21st Feb 1879, both days inclusive.

Mr F B Kirkham, Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J MacLeod Campbell to be Second Assistant Collector and Acting First Assistant Collector from 19th Feb vice Mr Sharkey, deceased.

Mr A Wingate, C S, is allowed five months' leave, on urgent private affairs. He is also allowed ten days' subsidiary leave.

Mr H Woodhouse, Acting Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is transferred to do duty at Kaladgi.

Mr W B Mulock, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C E Frost, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Surat, is allowed furlough for one month from the 5th of May next.

Mr Willsume, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, having arrived in Bombay on the 19th ult, the unexpired portion of his furlough, viz, from 19th to 22nd idem, is hereby cancelled.

Surgeon J Parker, M D, to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, during the absence of Surgeon MacRury on special duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon D C Davidson to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, during the absence of Dr Adams, or till further orders.

Surgeon R H Batty to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajkot, during the absence of Dr MacDougall, or till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to replace the services of Surgeon O H Channer at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District by Surgeon J Parker, M D.

The services of Lieut Col P H White, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department, for employment as Mint Master, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major K N Peters, R E, to be an Executive Engineer, Third Grade, and to be Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

The following promotions takes place in E Company from this date, viz:—

Volunteers F A Spencer and G Rigby to be Lance Corporals vice Farran and Laing promoted.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay B. V. Rifles.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8th, 6h. 0·6m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
March:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 7	2nd Spring Ember Day.	6 17	6 6	{10 35 m / 10 59 a	4 38 m / 4 41 a
Sat. 8	3rd Spring Ember Day.	6 16	6 6	{11 15 m / 11 32 a	5 12 m / 5 20 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 6	{11 55 m / ...	5 46 a / 5 59 a
Mon. 10	.....	6 14	6 6	{0 0 m / 0 36 a	6 22 m / 6 39 a
Tues. 11	.....	6 13	6 7	{0 40 m / 1 21 a	9 59 m / 7 31 a
Wed. 12	.....	6 12	6 7	{1 16 m / 1 54 a	7 39 m / 8 5 a
Th. 13	English Mail expected.	6 12	6 7	{2 8 a / 3 1 a	8 23 m / 8 55 a

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FOURTH SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1879-80.

SUBJECT.—English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th February 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BICKERDIKE—February 7th, at Wanowrie, Anerley Road, London, the wife of R. E. Bickerdike, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MACCALMAN—DAVIS—March 5th, at All Saints', Kirkee, Deccan, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, B. A., Hugh MacCalman, M. D., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, to Annie Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Davis, M. A., of Maidenstone House, Blackheath, Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKRODT—February 23rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. H. C. Mackrodt, of a daughter.
MEUGENS—March 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of J. G. Meugens, of a son, still born.

DEATHS.

WINTLE—March 1st, at Hurdoi, Oudh, Florence Mary, the dearly beloved child of Eleanor Sophia and Henry E. Wintle, aged 5 months.
WINTER—March 6th, at Madras, Percy Barnard, son of S. G. Winter, Madras Railway, aged 4 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

THE news received by the Mail does not add much to our knowledge of the circumstances connected with the disastrous defeat of British troops in South Africa. The telegrams did not exaggerate the awful completeness of the work of destruction executed by the Zulu army; and few military men, we should think, will read Lord Chelmsford's despatch without being forced to feel some misgivings as to the British General's capacity to overcome the adroit and daring enemy whose country he has invaded. It appears that Lord Chelmsford had divided his forces into four separate columns. One of these, under Colonel Pearson, crossed the Tugela river near its mouth; a second, under Colonel Durnford, R. E., consisting principally of natives, at Fort Buckingham, higher up the river; a third, Colonel Glyn's column, at Rorke's Drift, near the junction of the Buffalo and Tugela rivers; while the fourth column, under Colonel Evelyn Wood, was held in readiness to march from Atrecht eastwards to reach the objective point of the three columns advancing into Zululand from the south. After crossing the Tugela on the 12th of January, Colonel Durnford seems to have moved up the left bank of the river and joined Colonel Glyn's column at the camp 10 miles beyond Rorke's Drift. Lord Chelmsford himself accompanied Colonel Glyn's force, and he tells us that on the 22nd of January he had left the camp, containing all the surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 column, in charge of 500 Europeans and 800 natives, and gone forward a distance of 12 miles with the remainder of the troops. While he was absent, the force left to protect the camp was "enticed away" from it and annihilated almost to a man and the camp itself taken. How the catastrophe happened, we may learn next week, when the Mail should bring us Lord Chelmsford's explanatory despatch; but what amazes one in the account telegraphed from St. Vincent is that the General speaks as if he had heard nothing of the disaster, though he was only 12 miles away till he returned to the plundered camp after dark on the night of the 22nd, and found the enemy had cut to pieces 1,300 of his troops. We see that the Home papers assume, as we at first assumed in India, that Lord Chelmsford's utter and helpless ignorance of the enemy's whereabouts and possible movements, and his apparent neglect to keep up proper communications with his own camp, were the natural consequence of the alleged refusal of the British Government to send him a cavalry regiment. But, with the information now placed before us, we are compelled to pronounce this hypothesis untenable. There were, Lord Chelmsford himself tells us, 104 mounted men among the defenders of the camp; and the Natal papers tell us that there were attached to Colonel Glyn's column the Natal Mounted Police, 150 strong, a squadron of mounted infantry, the Natal Carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, and the Newcastle Mounted Rifles. It could not, therefore, have been for the want of intelligent horsemen that Lord Chelmsford failed to keep a good look-out; and we fear that he committed the fatal mistake of despising his enemy. The faulty plan of campaign, which consisted in breaking up a force of 15,000 fighting men into four weak columns to invade an extensive and difficult country guarded by an army of 40,000 well-armed and brave warriors, betokened great presumption; and the *Overland Mail* quotes from a speech made by Lord Chelmsford to the Durban Mounted Rifles, just before entering on the campaign, the following "contemptuous and indecorous" remarks:—"It is likely that the enemy will "outnumber us by ten or twenty to one, but, "being undisciplined hordes, the greater the "odds the better will be the targets for our "breech-loading weapons." These undisciplined hordes have taught the boastful English leader a lesson in generalship which neither he nor the English nation can ever forget. Besides capturing the British Camp, the Zulus are reported to have made a desperate effort to seize the post at Rorke's Drift, commanding the passage across the river; and, had this attempt succeeded, Lord Chelmsford would have found his line of retreat cut, and have been compelled to retire without supplies for his troops down the left bank of the Tugela while the enemy made a raid into Natal. It was only the determined gallantry of a handful of men, defending the post at Ror

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL BIDDULPH'S REAR GUARD.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Further information received at Kandahar from the officers of General Biddulph's force confirms the information previously received there, that the force defeated by the Sind Horse on the 26th ult. consisted of lawless characters from various tribes in Zekindawur and not of peasantry, and no chief of substance or importance was with them.

The cold is very severe at Kandahar. There was a heavy fall of snow on the 4th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, MARCH 6.

A large fire at Mandalay commenced on the 25th ultimo, and destroyed about a mile of buildings on the extreme outside of the city. Numerous dacoities have occurred in consequence of the fire, and it is said some murders also.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 5.

Prince Tewfik, the hereditary prince of Egypt, has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers in place of Nubar Pasha, who has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 5.

M. Tirard, a strong advocate of Free Trade, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The London Banks have agreed to reduce the usance of Eastern credits to four months instead of six as at present, after the 31st of August.

Consols yesterday closed at 96⅞, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria left today, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cathay, with the outward English Mails of the 21st ult., left at ten o'clock this morning for Bombay.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4 per cent. do.	80⅜
Bar Silver	49⅝

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 6, 10 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Yangtsie from China arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 6, 11-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 7¼d.	"
Francs 3 " "	...2-05	"
Sovereigns each	... Rs. 12-6-6	

Most of our readers must have been puzzled by the announcement, in a Reuter's telegram we published on Tuesday, that the steamer with the first reinforcements for Natal had arrived at "Cape St. Vincent." The mystery is now cleared up. Instead of "Cape St. Vincent" read "St. Vincent," one of the Cape Verd islands, off the west coast of Africa. It will be seen that Lord Chelmsford's telegram was forwarded from St. Vincent, so that the cable must have been extended southwards from Madeira to that island—a fact of which we were ignorant. St. Vincent is only a fortnight's voyage from the Cape and 18 or 29 days from Natal, so that the troops which reached the island last Monday should arrive at the seat of war by the 23rd instant.

WITH reference to Mr. Fotheringham's letter in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, we have made inquiries which show that it is a mistake to suppose any architect ever exhibits *for competition* at the Royal Academy drawings not executed by himself. There is an architectural branch of the Royal Academy in which the prizes of a gold medal and a travelling studentship are awarded annually; and all competitors for these prizes are obliged to certify that the designs exhibited by them are worked out entirely by themselves. A picture of an architectural design sent to the May Exhibition of the Royal Academy is a different matter, as that is only intended for the public eye, and is not tendered to compete for a prize. At the Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition prizes were offered and competed for; and for this reason we questioned the right of Major Mant to obtain a medal for drawings not worked out by himself. Our readers must now judge for themselves whether our view of this matter or that of Major Mant's apologist is correct. Mr. Fotheringham errs in supposing we had any wish to hold Major Mant up to public ridicule. If he has incurred ridicule, it is not our fault.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, the new Chairman of the Byculla Club Committee, is to preside at the Club dinner to Mr. Gibbs.

THE promotion of Mr. Ravenscroft to a seat in Council will probably bring about the return of Mr. Pedder to the Secretariat, as it is unlikely that anyone else can be appointed Revenue Secretary. It may be presumed that Mr. Gonne will become Chief Secretary, holding that appointment along with the Political Secretaryship, and that Mr. Peile will be appointed to act for him in both offices during his absence on leave.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests to us that Mr. Anderson should be called upon to explain the ugly stories recently told about him and his management of theatrical companies in the Calcutta papers, before his project for starting a theatre in Bombay is taken up here. We think this suggestion is a fair one.

THE non-appearance of the *Bombay Government Gazette* at the usual hour yesterday morning occasioned some surprise on the part of those whose duty or interest leads them to a perusal periodically of its matter-of-fact contents. The day wore on, and up to sunset the imposing official organ had not emerged from the publishing office of the Government press, which gave rise to all sorts of conjectures and strange surmises at so unprecedented an event in official journalism. Relief, however, came to us later on, by the delivery of our copy of the *Gazette*; which turned out to be the bulkiest issue (nearly 300 pp.) that has ever come into our hands; but nothing in its contents could we trace to account for the mysterious delay in its publication. We may remark, that there is very palpable evidence in this *Gazette* of Sir Richard Temple having co-operated of late with Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator of Forests, in vigorously extending the work and operations of this Department, for there are published no less than 122 pages comprising elaborate schedules of defined boundaries of reserved forests in the several Collectorates.

ON an application made by counsel on the 15th ultimo on behalf of two creditors of the insolvent firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Mr. Justice Bayley, as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, made an order, under section 36 of the Indian Insolvency Act, directing Kessowjee Naik to attend to give evidence, and at the same time to produce all his books and documents having any relation to the dealings and transactions of the insolvents. On Monday last, Mr. Lang appeared before his Lordship and applied for leave to represent Kessowjee Naik during his examination as a witness under the abovementioned order. The application was opposed on behalf of the Official Assignee and of certain creditors. At the conclusion of the argument on the point, his Lordship took time to consider his decision, which was given yesterday. Mr. Justice Bayley held that to allow a witness to appear by counsel would be an innovation and an anomaly in the practice of law courts; and that following the decision of Mr. Justice Norman quoted in the note to section 36 of the Act, he refused the application of Kessowjee Naik. His Lordship mentioned that the Chief Justice, whom he had consulted, fully concurred in this decision.

IT appears that Reuter need have had no difficulty in telegraphing out as explanation of the reasons given for the loan of two millions without interest to the Government of India, as Sir Stafford Northcote fully explained the matter to the House of Commons. We quote from his speech of February 13 the whole passage relating to Indian affairs. It will be seen that the loan of two millions is granted nominally to cover excessive loss by exchange in the financial year 1879-80, but really to enable Sir John Strachey to include in his Budget for the coming year full provision for the cost of the Afghan War:—"We have attained in Afghanistan the points we desired, and though the difficulties that have arisen from Shere Ali's disappearance have made it hard to treat with any authority, I do not think they will be insuperable obstacles to a satisfactory settlement. The hon. and gallant General asks for some information with regard to the revenues of India and the effect that this expenditure will have on them. That is a very natural question for him to ask. At present I cannot give anything like an Indian Budget, but in the course of a few weeks—indeed, in less than a fortnight—we may have a statement from the Finance Minister of India, and shall then know how the revenues stand. A communication has been made of a general character as to the expenses occasioned by the military operations—and also with regard to the degree in which India will be affected by that very remarkable circumstance, the depreciation of the silver currency, which, of course, adds very materially to the cost of the Government. The Government of India have intimated their desire to make a proposal that the Imperial Treasury should come to the assistance of India to this extent, that it should advance a loan of not more than £2,000,000 for a certain number of years free of interest. I mention that in anticipation of the statement a week or two hence of the Finance Minister of India. The loan would be made for the coming year 1879-80, and that measure is one which, if it can be taken in a manner beneficial to India, Her Majesty's Government will submit with great confidence to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) There is a general expression of opinion among Indian authorities that India ought to bear, and can bear ultimately, all the expenses of these hostilities; and there is no desire, but rather a distinct indisposition, to accept aid in any other way. Therefore, I take this opportunity of stating informally the proposal I shall, in due time, make to the House. (Hear, hear.)"

A DEPUTATION of natives of India at present resident in England had an interview on Feb. 13 at the House of Commons with Mr. Fawcett, M. P., to whom they presented a petition to be laid before the House, protesting against the proposal to make the Indian revenue furnish any portion of the cost of the Afghan war. Mr. Fawcett, in reply, stated that he would give notice of a question upon the subject, and, in the event of the reply being unfavourable, he would bring forward a motion opposing the Government policy of laying all the cost of the Afghan war upon India.

THE *United Service Gazette*, Feb. 15, says:—Consequent, doubtlessly on the report of the Court of Enquiry which sat at Portsmouth last week, by order of the Admiralty, to investigate the circumstances of the alleged narrow escape of H.M.'s Indian troopship Malabar from being run ashore in her late passage up channel, their Lordships have superseded Captain Luxmoore and Navigating Lieutenant Deane. Such a result was not altogether unexpected in naval circles, the recent occurrence not being the first by which the Malabar has been jeopardized during the present command, she having previously been ashore in the Red Sea. Unfortunately for Navigating Lieutenant Deane, his name was also associated with the loss of the Niobe in the West Indies. The sympathy which naturally must be felt for so gallant an officer as Captain Luxmoore—who won his C. B. and his promotion to his present rank for his services during the Ashantee war—cannot be permitted to outweigh the stern necessity in the present case for the infliction of so severe a penalty.

THE *Standard*:—The rumour current in Paris that the French Government had offered to permit the British regiments to pass through France for embarkation at Marseilles had its foundation in idle gossip. Kindly as the sentiment which would actuate such an offer would be, and grateful as the Government should feel for it, no practical advantage would be subserved by its acceptance. Transports of the kind suitable to the conveyance of our men could not be had at Marseilles at twenty-four hours' notice, and if British transports were to go round by the Mediterranean they could go as quickly laden as empty. Besides, to proceed to Natal *viâ* the Mediterranean and the Red Sea would be to take a very roundabout route indeed. The quickest mode of getting to the seat of hostilities is by the old-fashioned voyage pursued by the steamers of Donald Currie's and the Union Line. That is how the troops under orders will proceed, and if the transports reach their destination within eight-and-twenty days of having lost sight of the shores of England, no reasonable complaint can be made. The Cape of Good Hope is 5,998 miles from Liverpool, and only 4,527 from Bombay. The Mauritius is but a few days' mail from Natal. The 10th Battery of the 7th Brigade Garrison Artillery is stationed there; but as this small force is unsuited for infantry service of the kind requisite in Zululand, it is unlikely that its aid would be demanded, unless in case of extreme emergency. At Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, the 1st Battalion of the 14th Foot is quartered at present, and this might be transported to Durban, if the British Indian steamers plying between that port and Zanzibar were within call, weeks before the troops from England could possibly land.

THE *Morning Post* holds that it is now abundantly clear that an error of judgment was committed in undertaking the Zulu war without an efficient cavalry contingent, and it is almost certain that had cavalry been employed in reconnoitring the adjoining country, the camp of our flying columns could never have been taken by surprise by an enemy computed at twenty thousand strong. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the error will be promptly repaired, and it is still more consolatory to feel that the measures about to be taken by the Government command the support of all parties, irrespective of their political sentiments.

THE Indian Association have resolved to depute Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to England to agitate the question of the admission of natives to the Civil Service, as well as other questions connected with the administration of Indian affairs.

A NATIVE letter from Kabul, dated the 21st February, states that, though Yakub Khan had either sent, or was about to send, a letter to the British, making overtures of peace, he was continuing his preparations for war with unabated ardour.

WE learn from a Calcutta contemporary that the statement that the Viceroy presented a gold medal to Miss Cooke of Wilson's Circus is wholly unfounded. His Excellency neither presented such medal, nor had he anything to do with its presentation. The inscription, it appears, was put on the medal without the Viceroy's knowledge; and it has since been erased, our contemporary understands, at His Excellency's command.

IT is settled that Mr. Phillips will officiate for Mr. J. D. Bell as Standing Counsel to the Supreme Government.

FROM a Kandahar letter in the *Pioneer* we take the following:—You occasionally hear a good story about our foraging parties. A commissariat officer with one from Khelat was received with open arms by some villagers, who spread a carpet for him, produced a melon, and generally behaved most affably. But they vowed they had no grain, and invited our people to search, even assisting them, while our officer, most pleased with his reception, patiently awaited the result. A brawny hussar, however, who had eyed him in a doubtful sort of way for some time, at length approached and asked him to move, and removing the carpet discovered a pit full of grain. On another occasion some villagers begged a foraging party not to disturb a lady, who was lying in a hut and, they said, was already in the pangs of labour. A four months' child, who was lying by her, raised some doubts in the minds of our men, and the resulting accouchement produced some 120 maunds of barley.

THE *World*:—A fine old soldier, a true type of the old school of officers, has passed away in General Jervis, who has just died after sixty-seven years' service. Although his career was not marked by brilliant exploits in war, his name is perhaps as widely known and as much revered as that of any officer in the service of the Queen. For years and years he was the central figure at the Chatham garrison,—first, as commandant of the old "Pongo" battalion, which all officers joined who were gazetted to regiments in India; and afterwards, as colonel of a depôt battalion, he endeared himself to all. Indefatigable, clear-headed, punctiliously exact in the discharge of duty, he was just the right man to set a good example to young officers, and instil proper ideas into them. Off parade and in the well-known mess-room there was no more courteous gentleman or pleasant companion to be found. There are many officers—some retired, some rising rapidly to high rank themselves—who will ever remember with affectionate regret a chief whose wise counsels, alternately with kindly encouragement, helped to form their character and make them what they are.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It was remarked, we believe by Sydney Smith, concerning a Highland gentleman who made his appearance in a London drawing-room in extravagantly wide trousers, that "a convert was always an enthusiast." And in truth the surest sign that a man was not, so to speak, born to the dress which he wears—whether it be the material vesture of the body or the mind's drapery of thought and opinion—is that he is prone to caricature its most distinctive, or what appears to him its most distinctive, points. The Highlander showed himself not to be an Englishman in his fear lest he should not look English enough; and we confess to a feeling somewhat akin to that of Sydney Smith as we read the remarks of the *Daily Telegraph* of a day or two ago on the calamity at the Cape. After relating the sad story of the "complete annihilation" of the British force by the Zulus, "it is," continues this indignant patriot, "a deep humiliation to add that the colours of the 24th Regiment fell into the hands of our barbarian foes. Not after this it is a matter of comparatively minor importance that an enormous quantity of stores, ammunition, and provisions were likewise captured." Observe, is the invitation to the reader, how thoroughly English is our spirit: we care, as all Englishman should, far more about the loss of the colours than of anything else. But it is the Highlander in the wide trousers over again. As a matter of fact, the ordinary Englishman, when his grief at the loss of so many brave men shall have subsided, will feel that the capture of the colours by "our barbarian foes"—just because they *are* "our barbarian foes"—is numbering our own people twenty to one—touches military honour and national pride as little as such an event can possible touch them; and he will further regard it as anything but a matter of "comparatively minor importance" that together with an almost irreparable loss in transport appliances, 1,000 rifles, probably of a much superior kind to the Zulus' own weapon, and 250,000 round of ammunition have fallen into the hands of our savage enemy to be turned against our own troops.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 14:—An excellent suggestion is made in a letter in the *Times* this morning signed "Per Mare per Terram." The writer, who states that he is an officer of marines of thirty years' standing, proposes that a force of that corps should be sent out to the Cape in place of some of the line regiments now ordered for that service. These last will take, so it is said, little less than a fortnight to prepare; whereas a force of marines equal to three regiments would be ready to embark at twenty-four hours' notice. Moreover, they would be men, not boys, and in every way far better suited for this kind of warfare than the raw lads who will otherwise be called upon to face the Zulus. The proposal appears to be worthy of serious consideration. A correspondent of our own writes as follows on the subject:—

Your leading article of last evening headed "Penny Wisdom" refers to the anxiety felt in the best informed military circles as to the quality of our men, who, physically, are overmatched by the Zulus. That the recruits of which our regiments are now chiefly composed are simply boys, and of inferior physique, there can be but one opinion. Whether this is attributable to the competition in the labour market for men or to the Short Service Enlistment Act is a matter of no consideration at the present moment. What is now of more immediate importance is that the force sent to avenge the terrible disaster that has befallen our arms at the Cape, and to recover our old prestige shall be composed, not of growing men, but of men whose previous training shall have qualified them for this kind of warfare. And there is such a force ready to hand and available for immediate embarkation if routine can allow of the right men being put in the right place. I allude to the corps of Royal Marines, from which a force of 3500 artillery and 2,000 infantry is at this moment ready for instant service. The artillery are perhaps the finest body of men wearing her Majesty's uniform, and the infantry, as such, as good as any in Europe, thoroughly trained, of great physique—no beardless stripling of sixteen or seventeen years of age amongst them, but full-grown, able-bodied men, with combined land and sea training of a most serviceable character. I write without fear of contradiction, having been intimately acquainted with the Royal Marines for many years, and have seen them in all parts of the world, in times of peace and in times of war.

THE following report is given by *Galignani* of the judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on Feb. 12 in the suit brought by the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial against the French State to recover property alleged to have formed part of the private domain of the Imperial family:—

The Chiswick estate. Although that collection was made by the Empress by the officers of the expedition to China, it was a homage rendered to the Emperor in the person of his wife, and, consequently, to France; it was a trophy and a prize taken in war, and possessed a national interest; it therefore belonged to the State. (2) The collection of arms at the Castle of Pierrefonds: The collection contains curious specimens of arms which, from motives of public and national interest, should continue to belong to the State. Pierrefonds is a dependency of the Château de Compiegne, and when the Emperor installed there his cabinet of arms he did not express his intention to reserve it; the verdict must, consequently, be the same as for the Chinese Museum. (3) The picture and sculpture: The State having to restore to the plaintiffs those belonging to the Empress, also those of a private character, the tribunal orders them to be given up to the plaintiffs; the other works of art which do not fulfil those conditions are acquired to the State. (4) The productions of the manufactory of Sevres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais: All those purchased by the Emperor belong to his private domain excepting those placed in the palaces as ornaments, and which belong to the State. (5) The furniture of the private domain of Saint Cloud: The plaintiff's right is not contested. An account will be taken of the cost of the furniture, to be reduced five per cent. for each year's use, representing the annual depreciation; the remaining value to be paid to the plaintiffs, with interest. (6) The wardrobe of the Emperor's quarters at Chislehurst: These are proved to have been constructed by the State. If the Emperor introduced modifications they were mere matters of taste, and the cost cannot be reimbursed. (7) The arms of the Emperor kept at the Tuileries: Claim not contested. (8) Articles of the State domain missing on the 4th of September: The offer by the Empress of a sum of 706,000 f. is accepted. (9) The domain of Chataigneraie: The proposal of the Empress to relinquish her claim for a sum of 1,500,000 f. is agreed to. The State on its side claimed reimbursement of a sum from civil list received by the Emperor. The payments were made monthly and in advance. That for September, 1870, had consequently been received when the Empire fell; the State now demanded restitution of the portion belonging to the period from the 4th to the end of the month. The claim was not admitted. The tribunal also appointed a judge for the settlement of the accounts in accordance with the above judgment.

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THE Rev. C. W. Park will deliver an address to young men at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, this evening, at 8-30 o'clock.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st March, was 52 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 4 tenths.

THE Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Poona:—Mr. Dadabhai Palanji Bhedwar and Mr. Auderji Dorabji Ghaswala.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of February last, 399 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 327 were new admissions (including 6 indoor patients), of which 282 were cured, 50 absented, and 65 are still under treatment. This includes 72 remaining from last month.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Kamathipura, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, who was drowned in a well near that locality. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Colaba on view of the body of a labourer employed at the Victoria Press, where he met with an accident by falling from a height of fourteen feet, causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last on view of the body of a Hindu woman, who on that day, whilst passing along the railway line at Wari Bandar, was knocked down and run over by a railway train, and died on the spot from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Manockjee Pallonjee, twenty-one other Parsees, and one Mahomedan were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, with being found gaming at a common gaming house in Khetwaddy, and were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 being an old offender was fined Rs. 200, and the rest Rs. 20 each.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. O. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the defamation case, Ward *versus* Herbert, was resumed. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Conroy, of Messrs. Bisnington, Hore, and Conroy, for the defence. The complainant, Mr. M. C. Ward, is a servant of the G. I. P. R. Company, of thirteen years standing, and is a man of proved good character; he is at present attached to the Company's workshops at Parel as a foreman blacksmith, and the accused, Henry W. Herbert, is a fitter in the service of the same Company. Both the complainant and the accused were last year attached to the railway workshops at Bhasavul, and while engaged there Herbert wrote two letters, one to the Agent of the company and the other to the London Board of Directors, reflecting upon the character of the complainant, the statements in which have been found to be absolutely false. Upon the suggestion of the Court, and both sides consenting, the case was settled by the defendant unconditionally withdrawing all the charges made in his letters against the complainant, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and the costs, which amount to Rs. 580. It was agreed also that the costs and the fine were to be paid within a month.

A BOY ROBBED AND DROWNED.—Two men have been arrested by the police on suspicion of having been guilty of stripping a boy of his ornaments, valued at Rs. 20, and then throwing his body into a well at Gunnesh Khind.—*Deccan Herald.*

ARREST OF DACOITS.—It gives us great pleasure to report that ten or twelve persons have been arrested by the District Police as being concerned in the dacoity which took place on the 23rd ultimo at Dhamri in the Sirur taluka. It is said that a band of twenty-five men committed that dacoity in which five Marwarrees were robbed of valuable property.—*Id.*

MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half-past 7 o'clock a cold-blooded murder was committed at Memon Mulla, opposite Ismael Ubib's Musjid, by a Mahomedan, named Hamund Tyeb, a Memon, the victim being his own brother-in-law, named Dadoo Shaik Emaum, the husband of the murderer's wife's younger sister, whom he stabbed, apparently with a pointed knife, in three different parts of his body—one in the arm just below the left shoulder, another on the right side dividing the cartelege of the right rib, and the third on the left side, wounding the left lung, from the effects of which he died before reaching the J. J. Hospital, to which he was conveyed. The murderer suddenly attacked Dadoo from behind while he was seated in his shop with his back slightly turned towards the street side. It appears that a family quarrel existed between the two parties in consequence of Hamund's wife refusing to live with him, by whom she is said to have been ill-treated. The murderer was arrested immediately after the deed was committed by a native policeman of that beat, who pursued the man on the alarm being raised and when he was endeavouring to escape. The knife with which the deed was committed has not as yet been found. The deceased was a Memon by birth, and lived in the Kammathipura, where an inquest was held on view of the body by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday evening, when the widow of the deceased identified the body as that of her husband Dadoo, she also recognised Hamund, whom she said was the husband of her younger sister. She said that on the day previous there was a case in the Police Court in which her sister was the complainant and her husband the defendant, who was summoned for maintenance but the case was dismissed, the Magistrate having advised her to return to her husband's house; the witness said that she also advised her to go back but she said she was afraid that her husband would kill her.

The evidence of Sulliman Curreem Mahomed was next taken. He stated that at about 8 o'clock this morning, while standing at the corner of Memon Molla Street, he saw deceased seated in his shop; he was fanning some fire in a *sigree*, upon which there was a kettle, when Hamund Tyeb came up, whom he knew as Hamund Ahmed, but who says his name is Hamund Tyeb, came behind the deceased and struck him several blows with a knife, from which blood began to flow. The deceased moved away from Hamund a few yards and then fell down. He (witness) immediately raised an alarm, and on going up to the Kammathipura close by, found three policemen, and told them that a man had been struck with a knife. The policemen at once ran after Hamund, who was pointed out to them as the man who had committed the dead. When witness first went up towards Hamund, he was seen brandishing a knife, and heard him say that he would kill anybody who came near him. The policemen seized Hamund in his presence and took him in custody. Witness did not know what became of the knife that he saw in the hand of Hamund; it was one with a white handle, but cannot say whether it was a clasp or an open knife—it was long and pointed.

The evidence of Goolbana Hajee Jooma followed, who was also an eye-witness, and he corroborated the statement made by the last witness. The evidence of the policemen who arrested Hamund Tyeb was next taken, who described the state in which he found the deceased, and stated that he died in a buggy just as the J. J. Hospital was reached.

The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who viewed the body and soon afterwards made a *post mortem* examination, was next taken. He described the three wounds on deceased's body, and was of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds that had been inflicted, and one with a pointed knife; they could not have been self-inflicted.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence, who soon after unanimously returned the following verdict: "That the death of Dadoo Shaik Emaum was caused by stabs on the body with a knife inflicted on him by Hamund Tyeb: under such circumstances that the act of Hamund Tyeb was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE INSOLVENCY OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.

IMPORTANT DECISION THAT A WITNESS CANNOT APPEAR BY COUNSEL.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, as Commissioner in Insolvency, gave his decision yesterday on the point whether Kessowjee Naik, who was required by order of the court to give evidence in the matter of the insolvency of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., could as a witness appear by counsel.

His Lordship said that, on the 15th ult., on the motion of Mr. Jardine on behalf of two native creditors of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., he made an order, under section 36 of the Indian Insolvency Act, directing Kessowjee Naik (2) to attend the Court to give evidence, at the same time producing all his books and documents having any relation to the dealings and transactions, &c., of the members of the insolvent firm. On Monday last Mr. Lang applied on behalf of Kessowjee Naik and applied for a postponement until after the police proceedings (which terminated on Wednesday) were concluded; and for leave to represent Kessowjee Naik on his examination as a witness. It appeared to his Lordship doubtful whether the order which had been made under section 36 was a valid order, seeing that the time for the hearing of the insolvents' case had not arrived, and that the case could not be heard until June or July next. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Official Assignee, argued that the words of section 36 were sufficiently comprehensive to justify the making of the order his Lordship had made; and he directed the attention of the Court to the very large words used in section 4 of the Act. (1) The question to be decided in this application was Kessowjee Naik was not entitled as a witness to appear by counsel. On the latter point, the authorities appeared to be conflicting. Contrary to Mr. Macpherson's contention, it was argued by Mr. Lang, on the other hand, that according to the decision of Mr. Justice Pontifex (Revised Reports,) and of Mr. Justice Pinhey in the case of Rattonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, a witness was entitled to appear by counsel. On the first point, Mr. Justice Bayley pointed out that section 36 was the Guiderice which his Lordship made under section 36 was perfectly regular; and the words of section 36, and also the language of section 4, fully justified the making of that order. On the second point, his Lordship was of opinion that Kessowjee Naik was not entitled to appear by counsel during his examination as a witness in this matter. To allow him to appear by counsel would be a perfect anomaly in the history and practice of law courts. His Lordship cited a case of similar character, a case of libel, which came tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales by a judge before whom his Lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley) when he was a barrister in that colony, had the privilege of practising, which case had gone on appeal to the Privy Council. The prisoner in that case had been tried for murder, and a new trial was granted because the jury did not agree. At the second trial, the former depositions were read over to the jury. It was held on appeal that this course, even though it was done with the consent of the prisoner, was an innovation and, therefore, irregular; and that the Supreme Court had no authority to grant a new trial in a case of felony. His Lordship also referred to the case of Reg *vs.* Shaw heard before Cresswell, J., in which an appeal went up; and the decision of Coleridge, J., on appeal supported the absolute necessity of adhering to long-established practice, and not allowing an innovation. His Lordship would, therefore, follow the decision of Mr. Justice Norman cited in a note to section 36 of the Act, to the effect that a witness appearing to give evidence was not entitled to appear by counsel. His Lordship had consulted and discussed the matter thoroughly with the Chief Justice, who was of opinion that Kessowjee Naik was not entitled to appear by counsel, and who had no doubt that the order made by him (Mr. Justice Bayley) was a thoroughly proper and correct one. His Lordship, therefore, refused to allow Kessowjee Naik to appear by counsel in the matter of the insolvency, which would be taken up on the conclusion of the case of Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee *vs.* G. W. Terry, now at hearing.

THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND ANOTHER *VS.* G. W. TERRY.

On Tuesday and yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley was engaged in hearing evidence in the above case for the purpose of assessing damages which his Lordship had found the plaintiff entitled to consequence of his pictures being injured at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 35,000 from defendant as damages sustained by reason of wrongful damage done to certain pictures lent by the plaintiff to the defendant as secretary to the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and on account of default in redelivering certain other pictures. The suit was heard before his Lordship in January and February 1878; and the following issues were raised:—1. Whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for any loss or damage to the pictures? 2. Whether the defendant, in his alleged capacity of secretary to and member of the exhibition committee, can be sued in this suit for the cause of action alleged? 3. Whether the defendant received the articles upon the terms amongst others that he would take due and proper care of, and cause the pictures to be re-delivered to the plaintiff, when requested, in the same good order and condition as they were in when delivered to the defendant? 4. Whether the defendant has redelivered to the plaintiff all the pictures except those mentioned in list B. in a damaged and spoilt condition, and greatly deteriorated in value? 5. Whether the plaintiff has suffered loss to the extent to Rs. 34,900 or to any and what extent; and if so, whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for it? 6. Whether the defendant has neglected and refused to redeliver the articles or any part of them; and if so, whether he is liable for any and what damage in respect thereof? 7. Whether, assuming the defendant to be liable in this suit, the sum of Rs. 150 paid by him into Court is not sufficient to meet such liability? 8. Whether the claim of the plaintiff is not barred by the statute of limitation? These issues give a fair idea of the points in dispute between the parties. By agreement of counsel, the Court determined the issue as to liability before trying the question of damages. In giving his decision in April 1878, his Lordship found the first, third, and sixth issues in the affirmative and for the plaintiff; on the eighth issue his Lordship found that the claim was not barred; the second issue was declared to be immaterial and no finding was recorded upon it; while the fourth, fifth, and seventh issues on the question of damages were reserved. Defendant was decreed to pay to the plaintiff all his costs up to the date of that judgment. The question of damages now came on for disposal.

At the hearing on Tuesday last, a report by Mr. A. F. Soundy, who had examined the pictures, was put in to show the *quantum* of damages. Mr. Soundy was also examined at some length on the point. He said the whole lot of pictures was considerably damaged from various causes. Some had holes through the canvas, some had their frames entirely spoilt from water, the frames of others were broken, while some of the oil paintings were completely destroyed from having been exposed to the influence of the sun. Some of the water colours were rare, but were damaged by insects having eaten through them. The unframed photographs were spoilt from damp and much soiled from handling. Having seen them in the Bombay Exhibition, Mr. Soundy was of opinion that they were not in their former condition. The majority of the pictures were valuable from the fact that they were painted by artists now deceased; and secondly, because they could not be replaced. The frames could not be repaired in India, and the cost of sending them to England for that purpose would be about Rs. 8,000. Mr. Soundy was of opinion as an expert that, had ordinary care been taken of the pictures, the damage to them would not have occurred. Mr. Thomas Bromley, an exchange broker, who knew something concerning pictures, Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett, auctioneer, and Shapoorjee Pestonjee, an assistant at the Victoria Museum, were examined yesterday. The last named witness's examination was not over when the Court adjourned until to-day.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM SATURDAY FEB. 8TH TO FRIDAY THE 14TH INCLUSIVE.)

VERY disastrous news was received on Tuesday from South Africa. On the 22nd ult. a portion of Lord Chelmsford's column was attacked by a vast force of Zulus. The British camp was taken, all its defenders—500 regulars and 70 colonial officers and men—were killed, and a valuable convoy of stores and ammunition, with two guns, were captured by the Zulus. The British force fell back on Tugela, and great alarm prevails throughout the colony.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday and another, suddenly summoned by the Premier, on Tuesday, all the Ministers being present on each occasion.

Orders were given on Tuesday afternoon for the early despatch to the Cape of six battalions of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry with their horses, two batteries of Royal Artillery, a company of Royal Engineers, and three companies of the Army Service Corps. Fifteen large steamers belonging to the Atlantic and Cape Mail Steam Company have been chartered for the conveyance of these reinforcements.

A deputation had an interview on Wednesday with the Colonial Secretary to urge the Government to assist in the construction of a telegraph line to the Cape *viâ* Egypt. Sir M. Hicks Beach said the subject of a submarine telegraph had been under consideration, and that he was not prepared to speak definitely upon the scheme now proposed.

The Session of Parliament was resumed yesterday.

In the Lords, Lord Beaconsfield, after expressing regret at the unfortunate event in South Africa, congratulated the House upon the successful completion of the Treaty of Gandamak and the gratifying results of the campaign in Afghanistan. He next stated the measures to be proposed by the Government, which included, among others, a Bankruptcy Bill, a Criminal Code Bill, a County Boards Bill, a Workmen and Employers Bill, and a Public Works Bill. Lord Granville made some general remarks, and the discussion was carried on by Lord Cadogan, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Kimberley, and other Peers. The House rose before 8.

In the Commons, Sir M. Hicks-Beach explained, in reply to Colonel Mure, that the reinforcements already sent to the Cape had been those which Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford had requested. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after referring with some feeling to the disaster in Zululand, stated the measure which the Government proposed to introduce this Session. Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Harcourt, and Lord Hartington commented upon various points, and the last corrected an impression that the Liverpool speech he had stated that if the Liberal party regained power they would repudiate the Treaty engagements entered into by their opponents. A long discussion respecting a Roman Catholic University in Ireland occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Lord Harrington addressed a meeting of Liberals at Liverpool on Friday, and, after justifying the opposition offered to the foreign policy of the Government during the past Session, indicated the programme of the party in the ensuing Session, specifying support of the Burials Bill, an extension of the suffrage in counties, electoral re-arrangement in large towns, and a fair consideration of Irish claims.

The Committee of officers of the fleet in the Bosphorus have

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Table Forks	"	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles	each	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce "	"	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade	"	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter "	"	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	"	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt " with gilt bowls	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	"	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	"	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	"	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	"	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Tea "	"	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Spoons	"	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Toddy Ladles	"	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Ice Tongs	"	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Asparagus Tongs	"	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad	"	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	"	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Pickle Forks	"	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Skewers	per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

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26th February, 1879. Rampart Row.

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OR
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NOTICES.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions and comps red with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
[No. 13.]

RED SEA.

NAVIGATION.—INSHORE PASSAGES. *(a)*

EXPERIENCE has shown that vessels with small steam power have considerable difficulty in making progress against the strong winds which in the winter season, from November to March, blow from either end of the Red Sea towards its centre. In the northern part these obstacles are more easily surmounted by such vessels than in the southern; and in the Gulf of Suez west of Shadwan island vessels bound to the northward can make use of the inshore channels with smooth water for about 3 miles, and avail themselves of many convenient anchorages in the Gulf. Full directions for making these passages are given in the Admiralty Red Sea Pilot, at pp. 8 and 18-22.

Between the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and the parallel of 17° 0' N. S.E. winds are experienced from November to March; these winds often extend as far as the parallel of 21° 0' N., but as a general rule their strength gradually diminishes at about 50 miles south of Jebel Teir island. In this part of the Red Sea commence the difficulties of small-powered steam vessel proceeding to the southward during the winter season. Vessels are situated much with advantage pass to the westward of Dahalak bank through Musawwa' channel. In this track land and sea breezes will be experienced; also outside the limits of the land and sea breezes the south-easterly will blow with less strength on the western side of the Red Sea than in its centre.

MUSAWWA' CHANNEL.

The following information relating to Musawwa' channel is derived chiefly from the remarks and surveys of Commander W.J.L. Wharton, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Fawn*, 1877. *(b)*

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4° 30' Westerly in* 1877.]

GENERAL REMARKS.—Musawwa' channel is the name given to the passage between the African shore of the Red Sea and the coral archipelago of Dahalak, from the latitude of 16° 47' N. to 14° 40' N.; it is 180 miles in length from Difnein island to Ras Kosar. North Musawwa' channel, that from the Haycock Difnein to the Narrows of Hartau peninsula, is on an average about 9 miles wide. At the Narrows it contracts to 2½ miles, South Musawwa' channel, from the Narrows eastward, has a breadth of about 13 miles.

Musawwa' channel affords a convenient and safe passage and may even be navigated at night with care and at slow speed, but much caution is requisite as the islands are low and steep-to.

The character of the Abyssinian mountains is the same throughout Musawwa' channel; flat table-lands prevail, with their axes north and south, but here and there sharp peaks break the line and form good marks when known. A broad sandy plain that rises gently from the sea runs back 15 or 20 miles to the foot of these great ranges, where it attains a height of over 8.0 feet. This plain is dotted with smaller hills, generally conical in shape, whose heights above the sea are much dwarfed in appearance by the mountains behind, and by the almost imperceptible slope of the plain. This fact must be borne in mind when attempting to recognize the hills from the chart.

WINDS.—In North Musawwa' channel northerly winds prevail, blowing strongest on the day than at night, including from the shore in the morning and veering to the north-east during the day. A low barometer (about 29·60 to 29·90) is invariably followed about two days later, by a northerly wind that sometimes sets in suddenly and fresh, but sometimes gradually, in both cases preceded by light clouds. The barometer at once rises and remains high as long as the wind lasts.

When southerly winds blow throughout the channel they generally continue during the night also; by day blowing strong from S.E.; at night veering to S.W. and falling lighter. Just as the wind is from the south-west it is remarkably dry, but the wet bulb thermometer instantly rises several degrees on the wind shifting to the south-eastward. This strong southerly wind seldom lasts over four days. The barometer gives no warning, but falls as soon as the wind sets in.

In south Musawwa' channel south winds are most prevalent, bringing up a considerable swell, which is met as the vessel nears Shumma island, even when does not blow home. The remarks as to the veering of the wind in the north channel apply equally here.

Frequently there will be a fresh south-east wind south of Shumma, while the wind off Difnein and Harat islands is notherly.

Off Musawwa' the direction of the sea breeze is generally S.

RAIN.—Rain comes with northerly winds, and falls during these winds from the end of November to the beginning of March. The rainfall varies much.

CURRENTS.—The direction of the currents in Musawwa' channel is very variable. In January and February south-east winds blowing in the middle of the Red Sea are strongest creating a southerly surface current along the Abyssinian shore, much influenced, however, by the local winds in the channel, and by the tidal movement.

TIDAL STREAMS.—In the Northern channel the flood sets to the south; the ebb to the north, and these movements are often very regular; but at other times the southerly current will be only checked by the ebb and accelerated by the flood.

In the southern channel the tidal streams are difficult to distinguish. In January and February southerly currents prevailed against south winds, but in March and April the current was more generally to the southward. It seemed, however, to be much governed by local winds, and off Ras Kosar attained in the latter month, at spring days' continuous south-east wind, a velocity of 1½ knots to the northward.

The tidal streams appear to meet at the Narrows off Shumma island.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, at Difnein about 12h., at Musawwa' at 11h., and at Ras Maurikh at 12h. 30m. The rise and fall of the tide varies much with the wind, but springs average about 4 feet, and neaps rise 2½ feet.

DIRECTIONS.—Vessel from the northward, bound through Musawwa' channel, should pass a quarter to pass 15 miles eastward of Ed dom esh Sheikh island, the easternmost of the Sawakin group, which is a small island, low, and thinly covered with bushes; when once a course may be shaped for North Reef hill (taking care to avoid the reef which extends 3½ miles eastward of Gharb Miyun island), thence stand along the coast to the southward at a distance of 2 to 3 miles from the shore. (*c*)

The coast of Abyssinia to the southwardof the Sawakin group, between Ras shakal and the Round Hills, is composed of table land and hills from 600 to 700 feet high. About 36 miles south of Ed dom esh Sheikh island, are two mountains (Round hills) lying in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction; they are precipitous on their northern sides, and slope gradually on the southern. The summits of these mountains, being much higher than the land in the vicinity, form good marks when approaching from the northward.

The land to the southward of Round hills is high close to the coast, with chains of hills and high mountains behind.

The general prevalence of a thick haze during the winter renders approaching the north end of Musawwa' channel by shore marks rather difficult to a vessel from the eastward; but, as a rule, when the land can be seen it is clear and observations can be obtained, and when clouds prevail (usually with a northerly wind) the land is tolerably clear, though the highest peaks may be capped. (*c*)

VICTORIA PEAK, 30 miles inland and 48 miles W.N.W. from Difnein island, is a dome-shaped summit 7,469 feet high, on the north end of a flat range, is the most easily recognizable mark about the north end of the channel, if it can be seen. The peak keeps its shape tolerably from all views, and tops all other mountains near.

Should the higher peaks be hidden, Papa will probably be made out. This is a double-peaked isolated hill, 1,150 feet high, standing 11 miles from the coast on the plain, above which it rises 600 feet. It bears W.by N. from Difnein. There are some other smaller hills round Papa.

Eleven miles south of Papa is a group of volcanic cones. The highest of these is 1,120 feet in height. There are other smaller and less conspicuous hills on the plain further south.

ANCHORAGE.—On the mainland side anchorage ground is abundant throughout the whole length of the channel, though in the majority of cases there is little or no protection from south-east winds, but the holding ground is generally good, and the space, except to the south, is too confined for any sea to get up. For these reasons it is advisable to keep never to the mainland shore, and as each anchorage is described in detail hereafter, it is not considered necessary to give any further directions for the passage, but a general caution that the reefs of the mainland do not always show, and that the reefs on the island side are steep-to.

DAHALAK BANK should be approached with caution, navigating by the eye when crossing the bank (see pp. 104, 105, 118 of Red Sea Pilot). There is no passage across Dahalak bank south of Haycock Difnein.

The north part of Dahalak bank is dotted with coral reefs, only a portion which probably appear on the chart. The northern danger of 3 fathoms, in 15° 47' N., long. 39° 38½' E., was not found by the *Fawn* (*d*), but a bank of 7 fathoms was found in lat. 15° 52' N., long. 39° 32' E., one of 8 fathoms in lat. 15° 43' N., long. 39° 45' E., and another of 9 fathoms in lat. 17° 3½' N., long. 39° 41' E. These banks are individuals of small extent.

FAWN REEF, a small 3-fathom patch over deep water round it, lies in lat. 16° 55'30" N., long. 39° 34' 30" E.

TWO FATHOMS BANK, 9 miles east of Difnein island, is an extensive coral bank having from 2 to 7 fathoms water, which can generally be seen.

THREE FATHOMS BANK.—At 18 miles E. by N.¼ N. from Difnein is another large coral bank with 3 fathoms on it.

DIFNEIN, the north-westernmost island of the Dahalak group, which lies at the entrance of the North Musawwa' channel, is of coral and sand, 30 feet high, covered with mangroves, has a diameter of a mile, and stands in deep water with very little reef round it. Its centre is in lat. 16° 27' 00" N., long. 39° 6' 15" E. There is no convenient anchorage off Difnein; the island shews an undulating outline from the north. The nearest part of the mainland is 10 miles distant to the westward. Vessels passing to the eastward of Difnein should pass within a distance of 5 miles.

ENTESLIEB, 6 miles S. by E from Difnein, is a small coral island, uniform in outline, and covered with dense bush 20 feet above the water line. There is a reef one 3 cables in width around it, and to the north-west and south-east off on which a vessel can anchor in 12 fathoms, coral, with the island bearing S. S. E. 6 cables distant. This is not a good anchorage.

ENTESLIEB.—Four and a half miles south from Entesleh is a sand and coral bank with 5 fathoms on it.

KANDELLAI is a small mangrove islet near the mainland, 5¾ miles W. by E. from Difnein, and only separated from the shore by a narrow channel a cable wide. The island is not easily made out unless the vessel be alone in.

COAST ALONG KANDELLAI.—Off the coast of the mainland is fringed with mangroves, and shoal water runs off for some distance, the 5-fathom line being 2 miles from the shore.

The coast line trends from Entesleh a general N. by E direction for 44 miles, where it curves out to the south-eastward for 9 miles to Ras Harb. Abreast of Ente'slieb the deep water is near the shore and continues so to within 10 miles of Ras Harb, with the following exceptions.

SHOALS.—At a distance of 15 miles south of Kandelisi and S. W. 9 miles from Entesleh the shore reef projects 2 miles from the coast to a point where there is a 2 fathom head. At 2 miles N. E. by N., from the 2-fathom head is a 5-fathom patch.

Opposite Sheik ul Abu, or Labuwah, in lat. 15° 57' N. 5 miles N. by W. of Ras Turreek, and thence to the southward are some patches with 3 and 4 fathoms on them, at a distance of 2½ miles from the land. Five miles S. E. of these, and 3 miles east of Ras Turreek are two more patches of 4 fathoms. Ras Harb bears from these S. W. ½ W. 9 miles. On this part of the coast the 5-fathom line of soundings increases its distance from the shore to one mile.

RAS HARB in lat. 15° 48' N., long 39° 28 E., is a low rounded sandy point, bearing from Musawwa' island N. ¼ W distant 12 miles. There is no reef off Ras Harb, but the 5-fathom line is three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

JEBEL KAMABBURA, OR ROUND HILL.—Eighteen miles W. by E.S from Ras Harb, is a range of hills, 1,630 feet in height, extending N. W. and S. E. on the point. Although, when the higher mountains are visible, these appear insignificant, they shew well when the former are obscured, and the summit at the north end being nearly detached, and of a bold rounded form, it makes a good landmark.

HARAT is an island 7½ miles long, lying N. N. W. and S. S. E. on the east side of the channel, with its north-east extremity 11 miles E. by E. from Entesleh. It is 40 feet in height, has a few stunted bushes, and presents an uniformly flat outline, except at the north point, where there is a slight rise to 59 feet. There are a few huts and wells on the western shore.

AWALI SHAURAH ISLAND is situated about 22 miles northeastward of Harat island. The coast lying 3 miles W. by S. ½ S. from 'Awali Shaurah island, are about one cable in extent, 25 feet high, and dark in colour.

SHAB HARAT, a barrow reef, extends from Harat 9 miles in a N. by W. direction. Dangerous coral patches crop up all over this reef, which is generally visible; its western edge is steep. Two miles east further north are two small banks, but there is not less than 5 fathoms water on them.

There is another detached reef 7 fathoms bank 2 miles W. by N. of the north end of Shab Harat. This being principally sand shews distinctly.

SHIL BADIRAH, 15 feet high, is a small coral islet on Shab Harat, 1½ miles N ¡ E from the north point of Harat. There are three small islets nearer the Harat shore.

SHIK UL ABU, or Labuwah, is a low sandy island that stands on the reef projecting 1½ miles into the channel 9 miles to the east of the southern end of Harat, itself a sandy horn pointing west. The outer point of Sheik ul Abu is in lat 16° 02' N., long 39° 23'E, and 14 miles N ¼ E from Ras Harb. The reef extends only 1½ cables to the west of Sheik ul Abu.

ANCHORAGE.—There is anchorage in 12 fathoms, with protection from south and east winds in 2½ miles to the north of Sheik ul Abu, with Seil Badirah in line with the left extreme of Harat eariug N ¼ E.

There is also anchorage to the south of Sheik ul Abu, in 13 fathoms sand and mud, with the right extreme of Harat N E ½ E, and the left extreme of Sheik ul Abu N N W.

BANK.—The bank on which is the last-named anchorage, extends from Sheik ul Abu to the S S E, for 10 miles, with depths varying from 11 to 20 fathoms, sand and mud.

To the eastward of this bank, and of Harat, is a deep channel that separates them from the adjoining islands.

DOHUL BAHUT is 8 miles S E ¼ S from Sheik ul Abu, and 10 ½ miles N E ¼ N from Ras Harb. It is a small sand and coral island surmounted by a clump of trees 35 feet in height, which renders it conspicuous, Reef runs off to the north for half a mile, but on the south it is very narrow.

ANCHORAGE.—There is anchorage all round Dohul Bahut in from 7 to 17 fathoms, the lesser water being to the N E at 1½ miles distance.

DARAET.—Three and a half miles S E ½ S from Dohul Bahut, and the same bank of soundings, is Dahre', a small low sandy islet.

DOHUL.—East 2 miles from Dahret is the west point of Dohul a large low flat island 3 miles long east and west and 2 miles wide. It is connected to Dahret, by a 3-fathom ridge. There is a village, with a square white mosque on the south shore, and half a mile to the east of it is a grove of dom palms, visible 10 miles. Dohul is steep-to on its southern shore.

BARADUN.—Four miles east from Dohul Bahut, and 3 miles N E by N from Dahret, is Baradun, a sandy island, 20 feet high, 1½ miles long, having three palms near its centre. A reef borders the western side of Baradun, and extends a mile seaward.

KHOR DAKHLIYAH.—From Ras Harb, the sandy coast trends 9½ miles S ¼ W with a slight curve, to Khor Dakhliya, which is a small but deep bay, with good, but unused anchorage in it, on the north side of the island forming the north border of the Musawwa' harbour. The upper part is shallow, and the reef runs off the southern point for 3 cables to the north, narrowing the entrance to 3 cables, but giving the protection to the anchorage during S E winds. On this reef is an islet 2 cables from the south point. Half a mile further south is the entrance to Musawwa' harbour, to the north of which, on Ras Abel el Kadir, stands a white sheikh's tomb.

MUSAWWA' HARBOUR is situated in the north part of Harkiko bay, and is a narrow creek of deep water between Musawwa' island and two other islands on the north, which are joined to the mainland at low water. The harbour lies E N E, and W S W, and affords good holding ground in 8 fathoms, sand and mud, but much room. So few vessels frequent it, however, that a single anchor can generally be used; the available space is 6 cables in length, and 2 cables wide. (*e*)

Reefs border the entrance points on both sides, the southern one being most extensive, and the most dimicult to see, as there is as much as 2 and 3 fathoms on it at low water, 250 yards north of the point on which the fort stands. On the other side the reef only projects half a cable, and is steeper.

With strong E winds a heavy sea sets in, and the causeways are sometimes flooded.

DIRECTIONS.—Bring the Pasha's palace to bear W S W and steer for it. This will lead up the centre of the harbour and to the anchorage. In summer sudden squalls are said to come off the hills, and it will be well to moor, if intending to remain many days.

MUSAWWA' TOWN, standing on the small coral island forming the south side of the harbour, is a most wretched and dirty town, partially built of coral, the rest of the material being mud, and only occupies the inner part of the island. The trade of Abyssinia, of which Musawwa' is the outlet, is now in Egyptian hands.

At the eastern point on the south side of the harbour entrance is a dilapidated fort. A causeway leads from Musawwa' island to Taoualond (Vulture) island, a quarter of a mile to the westward and another, three quarters of a mile long, joins the latter to the mainland.

The buildings most conspicuous are the Pahsha's palace (a domed house with pillars, on the north point of Taoualond island and the eye of the harbour), and the mosques, whose two minarets can be seen 10 miles. The custom house is a tall white house close to the latter. There are said to be from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants at Musawwa'.

SUPPLIES are scarce at Musawwa'. Beef is generally to be had, and in the best meat. Goat, mutton, fowls, and fish are also to be procured, but are bad of their kind. Vegetables are scarce, brinjals and onions being the only descriptions, and after even these are not to be obtained. There are a few scantily supplied general shops kept by Greeks, and the bazaar is ill-furnished.

Water is brought into a large reservoir on the island of Taoualond by pipes from the village of Makullo, 4 miles distant, where it is pumped up from a well that gives a constant supply, but not of a good quality.

CONSUL.—There is but one representative of foreign powers here, a vice-consul of France.

EXPORTS are ivory, coffee, hides in considerable quantities, and ghee, brought by caravans of camels and donkeys from the interior.

COAL.—There is generally coal stored at the Government depôt for the use of the Egyptian mail steamers, but it is understood other vessels cannot be supplied without permission from the Egyptian authorities at Cairo.

MAILS.—There is a fortnightly steam vessel from Suez that calls at Jiddah and Sawakin, both ways.

TELEGRAPH.—There is a telegraphic wire connecting Musawwa' with Cairo, via Kassala and Khartoum. There is also a branch to Sawakin.

POSITION.—The observation spot at the north point of the entrance to Musawwa' is in lat. 15° 37' 12" N., long. 39° 27' 27" E.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, at Musawwa' at 11h. Springs rise 4 feet; neaps 3 feet.

BERKEIN OR TERKEIN island is a small sand and mangrove island one mile south of Musawwa,' and surrounded by a wide reef with a 2-fathom channel between it and Musawwa'.

HARKIKO OR DOKHNAU.—To the south-eastward of the Musawwa' islands the coast line sweeps round in a bold bay 6 miles across from Musawwa' island to Ras Guddam to south-eastward. To the south-west of Musawwa' island is Ras Shoke, the eastern point of the bay is all deep, to within half a mile of the shore. The shore line is low, and the plain rises gently to the foot of the low coast range 2½ miles at the back of Harkiko.

Harkiko, or Dokhnau, is a large village standing on the shore about the middle of the bay, to which it gives its name. A minaret and several houses shew up white from a distance.

JEBEL GUDDUM on the S. S. E. side of Harkiko bay, is an isolated mass of mountains, rising 3,100 feet above the sea. It makes a magnificent landmark, and in clear weather may be seen from a position north-ward of Harat island. In shape it is irregular, and rounded, with several little peaks of nearly the same altitude, none being markedly superior. The true summit is a small pyramidal peak, 12 miles S. E. ½ E. from Musawwa', conspicuous by its shape, from the north, and situated about a third of the breadth of the top of the mountain from the east.

Jebel Guddam is wooded to the summit, and the plains around it abound with game. Ostriches, wild boar, guinea fowl, spur fowl, antelope, gazelle, and hares, are all to be found at about a day's journey from the seacoast. The plain is dotted with small villages, and affords pasture for many cattle and sheep.

RAS GUDDAM is a low coral point, the south-eastern extremity of Harkiko bay; a 5-fathom patch is said to exist one mile off shore, and two miles to the east of Ras Guddam.

ANNESLEY BAY.—From Ras Guddam the coast trends to the south-east into Ghubbet Zara or Annesley bay. (*f*)

MADOTE, or sandy islet, is a low sand island 8 feet high that lies E. by S. 17 miles from Musawwa', and 9

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

THE ZULU WAR.

TERRIBLE REVERSE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Special Correspondent of the Standard with Lord Chelmsford's Troops.*)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 21.

On Wednesday the head-quarter column suffered a terrible reverse.

While the General and a strong force were reconnoitring twenty thousand Zulus attacked the camp at Insandusana and massacred over five hundred of our troops, including forty English officers. We lost everything, including colours, two guns spiked, arms, ammunition waggons, oxen, horses, and stores.

The force has had to reaross the border. Order is now restored, but we must wait for reinforcements.

The following are the names of the missing :—

1st Battalion, 24th.—Pulleine, Whit-, Degacher, Wardell, Younghusband, Hodson, Cavaye, Atkinson, Daly, Anstey, Dyson, Coghill, Porteous, Melville, Pullen.

2nd Battalion, 24th.—Pope, Austin, Dyer, Griffith, Bloomfield.

Royal Artillery.—Stuart, Smith, Russell.

Royal Engineers.—Durnford, Macdowell.

Native Contingent.—George Shepstone, Roberts, Black Krohn, James, Lonsdale, Murray, Barry, Erskine, Vereker, Gibson, M'Cormick, Holcroft, Avery, Jamieson, Rivers, Young, Chambers, Bull, Grant, and Surgeon Shepherd.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN (*via* St. Vincent), Jan. 27.

On the 21st inst. a British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th Regiment and six hundred natives, with one battery, was defeated with terrible loss by an overwhelming force of Zulus, who numbered twenty thousand.

A valuable convoy of supplies, consisting of one hundred and two waggons drawn by a thousand oxen, two guns, four hundred shot and shell, one thousand rifles, two hundred and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, and sixty thousand pounds of commissariat stores and the colours of the 24th Regiment fell into the hands of the enemy.

The engagement took place about ten miles beyond Rorke's Drift, on the Tugela River.

The number of Zulus killed and wounded is estimated to have been five thousand, while our force was completely annihilated.

The extent of the British loss has caused the utmost consternation in the Colony.

The High Commissioner has sent a despatch by steamer to Mauritius asking for reinforcements, and has also sent an appeal for additional troops to England by this mail.

Several subsequent attacks by Kaffirs have been repulsed, and confidence is now reviving slightly.

Natal is, however, in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pondoland.

—LATER.

The latest news reports that 500 men and 30 officers were killed in the disastrous engagement with the Zulus.

Lord Chelmsford has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat.

GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCH.

(FROM LORD CHELMSFORD TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.)

ST. VINCENT, Feb. 10, 6.40 P. M.

I regret to have to report a very disastrous engagement, which took place on the 22nd January, between the Zulus and a portion of No. 3 Column, left to guard the camp about ten miles in front of Rorke's Drift. The Zulus came down in overwhelming numbers, and, in spite of the gallant resistance made by five companies of the 1-24th and one company of the 2-24th, two guns, two rocket tubes, 104 mounted men, and about 800 natives, they overwhelmed them. The camp, containing all the surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 Column, was taken, and but few of its defenders escaped. Our loss, I fear, must be set down at 30 officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of Imperial troops, and 70 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of Colonial troops.

Court of inquiry ordered to assemble to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair, and will be forwarded to you as soon as received.

Full particulars, as far as can be obtained, have been sent in my despatch, which will reach you by next mail.

It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place about one mile and a quarter outside it.

The remainder of Colonel Glyn's column re-occupied the camp after dark the same night, having been with me twelve miles away all day. The following morning, the 23rd, we arrived at Rorke's Drift post, which for twelve hours had been attacked by 3,000 to 4,000 Zulus. The defence by some 80 men of the 24th under Bromehead and a few others, most gallant. Lieutenant Chard, R. E., senior officer. 370 bodies lay close around the post. Complete Zulu loss at 1,000 here alone. At the camp where the disaster occurred the loss of the enemy is computed to be over 2,000. Colonel Pearson, No. 1 Column, has been attacked, but repulsed the Zulus with success.

List of killed and missing :—

Royal Engineers—Colonel Durnford, Captain Stuart Smith.

1st Battalion, 24th Regiment—Colonel Pulleine, Major White, Captains Degacher, Wardell, Mostyn, and Younghusband ; Lieutenants Hodson, Cavaye, Atkinson, Daly, Anstey, Dyson, Porteus, Melvill, Coghill ; Quartermaster Pullen. 2nd. Battalion : Lieutenants Pope, Austin, Dyer, Griffith ; Quartermaster Bloomfield ; Surgeon Major Shepherd.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE..

We understand that it was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday afternoon to send re-in forcements to the Cape to the extent of six Battalions of Infantry, two Regiments of Cavalry, two Batteries of Artillery, one Company of the Engineers, three Companies of the Army Service Corps, and one Company of the Army Hospital Corps.

The Regiments are :—

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards,
17th Lancers,
M Battery, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.
N Battery, ditto. ditto,
30th Company Royal Engineers,
21st Foot, 2nd Battalion,
58th Foot,
60th Foot, 3rd Battalion,
91st Foot,
94th Foot, and
57th Foot.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Preparations are being made for the immediate transport of eight regiments of cavalry and infantry, as well as artillery and stores, to the Cape, in compliance with the request of Lord Chelmsford ; and as nearly all her Majesty's troop ships are on foreign service or under repair, or detailed for Indian reliefs, merchant steamers will be chartered to carry out this service.

Owing to the critical state of affairs at Natal, urgent orders were received at Woolwich late last night (Feb. 11) from the War Office for three batteries of Royal Artillery to be prepared for immediate departure to the Cape of Good Hope. The batteries are not yet selected, but their numbers will be known this morning (12th). They can be ready to leave in twelve hours' time, and as soon as the necessary arrangements are made for their departure they will embark. The Admiralty Transport Department have entered into negotiations for their conveyance to the seat of war, and it is expected that they will leave Woolwich to-morrow (13th).

A telegraphic order was received at Chatham yesterday afternoon (11th) for the 30th Company Royal Engineers, at the School of Military Engineering, to proceed immediately to the Cape of Good Hope.

FEELING IN THE PROVINCES.

The news of the serious loss sustained by the British forces at the Cape was received in Exeter yesterday morning with the greatest excitement, and people seemed hardly able to believe that the intelligence could be true. The newspaper offices were surrounded by persons anxious for any fresh intelligence, and the various telegrams that were published as they arrived were received with the greatest regret. When the London papers arrived there was quite a rush for them in the hope of obtaining some further particulars beyond those already published. On every hand the greatest anxiety is felt lest the reinforcements should be too late. A great many people express themselves fearful lest our forces in Afghan should be similarly entrapped.

Great consternation was exhibited yesterday in Blackburn at the British reverse at the Cape. Details of the disaster were anxiously looked for, and all the newsagents and newspaper offices were besieged with inquirers. Later editions of the evening papers were expected.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

THE PRESS Association supplies the following :—

The receipt of the news created great consternation in the metropolis. The first thing that was done on the intelligence becoming known at the Colonial Office was to apprise the Premier of its importance, and the noble Lord early yesterday morning, under his own hand, issued summonses for a Cabinet Council in the afternoon at two o'clock. In the meanwhile the Secretary of the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, had Lord Chelmsford's message communicated to him, and by ten o'clock he and the Prime Minister were in conference. Soon afterwards Sir Michael paid a brief visit to his department, and then started off for the War Office. Here he met the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, and they were closeted together for over an hour. While Sir Michael returned to Downing-street to consult his chief, the Secretary for War sent a communication to the Transport Department of the Admiralty, with the view of ascertaining what transports could be placed at his disposal for the conveyance of troops. Rear Admiral Sir Wm. Mends, Director of Transports, at once issued invitations to the owners of vessels trading to the Cape to meet him, with a view to come to an arrangement, and the consultation with these gentlemen lasted for some time. It is understood that the Government intend to send a large reinforcement.

A TELEGRAM from Winchester says :—The utmost possible enthusiasm prevailed in our barracks owing to an order having been issued for 325 men of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles to hold themselves in immediate readiness to join the 3rd Battalion, and sail for the Cape. The soldiers have eagerly volunteered.

THE 30th Company Royal Engineers go out to Africa under the command of Captain Bindon Blood. Brevet Lieut-Colonel Richard Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, goes on to organise a pontoon field train. The 2nd battalion 21st Fusiliers will have Colonel Collingwood in command, and the 58th Foot Colonel Whitehead. Lieut-Colonel Pemberton goes out in command of the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, and the 91st Highlanders under the command of Lieut-Colonel Kirk. The 94th will be commanded by Lieut-Colonel Maithus.

THE Government have under consideration the immediate establishment of a line of despatch boats between Natal and Aden. As the distance between these places is 3,552 miles, a vessel steaming twelve knots could perform the service in about twelve days.

AN arrangement has been made between the Admiralty and Mr. John Burns by which the offer of that gentleman to place vessels of 10,000 tons or steam shipping at the disposal of Government has been accepted, and four steamships of the Cunard fleet are now being commissioned to convey infantry, artillery, and engineers to Africa.

IN addition to the troops already mentioned, a draft will be provided by the 77th Regiment to fill up the 57th, ordered to the Cape from Ceylon, and the following may be regarded as the numerical strength of the whole force proceeding to the Colony :—

Two regiments of Cavalry	1,250 all ranks.
Six regiments of infantry	5,220 "
Two batteries of Artillery	540 "
One company of Engineers	190 "
Army Service Corps and drafts	1,200 "
Total reinforcements	8,500

A large number of medical officers have, says the *Lancet*, been placed under orders for immediate service at the Cape, and will leave England with the reinforcements as soon as the transport can be provided. A full company of the Army Hospital Corps, consisting of four officers and 150 men, are also in readiness to proceed to the seat of war. A batch of civil practitioners and several army surgeons left by the Cape steamers last month, and should reach Cape Town in a few days. They will be a welcome addition to the medical staff at the disposal of Surgeon-General Woolfryes, who, when recruited by those now on the eve of embarkation, will have a full complement of officers and men to work the medical machinery of the campaign.

THE *Cape Argus* says :—"Military operations in Zululand have commenced in earnest. Information has been received here, through one of John Dunn's men, of the whereabouts of a force of Zulus numbering 20,000 warriors. A report has reached Natal, professing to give the whereabouts of the Zulu cattle. Fort Pearson is to be garrisoned by 20 men of the Naval Brigade and two companies of natives. Colonel Pearson has refused to allow recognized newspaper correspondents to go with the column, except on the condition that all letters and telegrams for publication should be submitted to the censorship of the Staff, lest there should be criticism of the conduct of operations and information given to the enemy. The country between the Tugelas and Cetywayo's kraal is comparatively open, and affords no chance of anything like a stand being made. Colonel Pearson's first column advanced on the 16th to the river Inkoni. The patrol examined the country up to Amatukulu River, and found no enemy. Colonel Wood's (fourth) column, on the 11th after an interview with the General captured several thousand cattle belonging to Sirayo and other chiefs. On the 12th and 13th a patrol, under Captain Barton, Coldstream Guards, and others, communicated with some friendly chiefs and disarmed the men. Some of the warriors resented. Every care was taken to explain to the Zulus met that all who submitted to be disarmed would be protected."

The *Cape Times* says :—"No. 3 Column, under the command of Colonel Glyn, had the first engagement on the 12th of January. The engagement lasted for an hour, and resulted in the flight of the Zulus, with the following loss—ten killed, three wounded, and nine prisoners. Two privates of the Natal Native Contingent were killed and 12 wounded. Lieutenant Purvis, of the Natal Native Contingent, received a severe wound in the arm. Four companies of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment, and the Natal Native Contingent, under Lieutenant-Colonel Degacher, attacked Sirayo's place. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell's force had already reached the summit of the Nyadu mountains, and were fired at by Zulus who were distant only about 80 to 100 yards. Of the Zulus 16 were killed and about 60 wounded. We sustained no loss. Lord Chelmsford crossed the Buffalo River on the 11th with Colonel Glyn, and proceeded with the mounted corps to meet Colonel Wood at Inkongen Hill and to arrange forward movements. On the 12th a reconnoissance was made towards Isipezi Hill and Sirayo's Kraal. The movement took the Zulus by surprise. They were driven from their kraals and caves, and one of Sirayo's sons was among the killed. Our loss was two privates killed, 12 wounded, and one officer wounded in the arm."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 21 (*via* Plymouth).

The High Commissioner, who is still at Maritzburg, has put forth a notification in English and Zulu laying down succinctly the causes which have led to the war, appealing to the peaceable natives, and announcing that the British forces are crossing into Zululand with the object of exacting reparation from Cetywayo for violations of British territory. It also declares that the British Government have no quarrel with the Zulu people, but only with the King.

The advance of the British troops has met with very slight resistance hitherto. Colonel Glyn had the first engagement on the 12th inst., which lasted one hour, and resulted in the flight of the Zulus, who lost ten killed, three wounded, and nine prisoners. The British loss was two killed and 12 wounded. Colonel Degacher and Colonel Russell's forces attacked Sirayo's place and killed 16 Zulus and wounded 60 others. No loss was sustained by the British forces. Subsequently the Boers called out for burgher duty against Sirayo found the kraal burnt and deserted. One of Sirayo's sons was killed. The British troops are advancing with great activity along the whole line, having marched 46 miles in 27½ hours.

It is expected that the brunt of the fighting will fall on Colonel Pearson's column, which is advancing by the Lower Tugela Drift, as 10,000 Zulus are said to be massed on his front.

There has been some desultory firing and skirmishing at various points between isolated parties of the natives and the British, but the loss was insignificant. Several thousand head of cattle have been captured by patrols under Captain Barton, of the Coldstream Guards. The patrols also communicated with some friendly chiefs, and by arrangement disarmed their men. Some resented this measure, but it was effected without any casualty occurring. Every care was taken to explain to the Zulus that all who submitted to be disarmed would be protected.

Colonel Pearson has refused to allow newspaper correspondents to accompany his column, unless they consent to submit the news they propose to transmit to a censorship. The question has been referred to Sir Bartle Frere.

Colonel Lanyon has left Kimberly for the Transvaal to assume the Governor-Generalship.

Affairs on the northern border still remain the same.

Copious rains have fallen up-country, and in Natal the weather is very unfavourable for military operations.

LATER.

The latest news received up to 10 o'clock to-day from Natal states that the 10,000 Zulus sent by Cetywayo to Ekowe to oppose Colonel Pearson have retired before his column. A Zulu spy has been captured.

A report is current that the Zulu army is at Gingondu, and has been ordered to concentrate at Dulendi. Colonel Pearson's column continues its advance.

(*The Standard*)

THE following is a list of the steam ships, with their tonnage, which have been taken up for the conveyance of troops to the Cape :—

Ship.	Tons.	Probable Appropriation.
TRANSPORTS.		
England	4900	17th Lancers.
France	3571	
Egypt	5064	1st Dragoon Guards.
Spain	4900	
Russia	3187	58th Regiment.
China	2569	94th Regiment.
Olympus	2451	Royal Engineers.
Palmyra	2415	A battery of Royal Artillery.
Manora	3242	Ditto ditto
City of Paris	3081	2nd Batt., 21st Regiment.
Clyde	2283	Drafts—about 800 men.
Queen Margaret	3138	Army Service Corps.
City of Venice	3206	
MAIL PACKETS.		
Persia	3199	91st Regiment.
Dublin Castle	3211	3rd Batt., 60th Regiment.

It is more than probable that some addition has already been made to the forces under the command of Lord Chelmsford, as H.M.S. Boadicea should before this date have arrived at the Cape. She has a complement of nearly four hundred officers and men, including fifty marines, and would doubtless immediately land those available for service on shore, that the Naval contingent with Colonel Pearson's column or to help to fill the vacancies created in Colonel Glyn's column by the losses of the 24th Regiment.

Our Woolwich Correspondent writes :—"The War Office apprehends that there is danger of the supply of horses running short at the Cape colony, and the rather unusual course will be adopted of sending out their own horses with the mounted troops included in the reinforcements, both cavalry and artillery. This will necessarily have a tendency to delay the despatch of the regiments ordered, but it is hoped and believed that they will all be on the voyage in about three weeks. The horse fittings required for converting the decks of ships into stabling are fortunately ready, having been made and stored last year in large quantities at Woolwich Dockyard and at various ports of exit. The fittings will, however, occupy some time in fixing, but for which the troops would be under weigh in a fortnight. It is expected that Queen Castle class of the Donald Currie mail boats, which leaves the South-West India Docks this morning for Natal, will take Government despatches, or that they will be sent out by the next packet of the Union Company from Southampton. The Duart Castle has already embarked the balances from the Royal Arsenal and a freight of medical stores for the Army and the Zulu frontier, but will not wait for any of the larger issues which have been ordered, in consequence of the late disastrous news. Yesterday orders were sent to a number of officers of the Ordnance Corps and other branches of the service, requesting them to be in readiness for early departure to South Africa, and later in the day they were severally communicated with by telegram, and requested to state whether they would leave by the mail steamer sailing from Dartmouth on the 21st inst. Beyond the officers belonging to the regiments under orders, many others will be required for additional staff, transport commissariat, and store duties, and a number of these have been selected and warned for active service. Orders have also been sent to the Royal Arsenal for the preparation of an enormous consignment of ammunition and stores, but this will not necessarily involve any pressure upon the manufacturing departments, as the reserve magazines and store-houses possess an accumulation which is practically inexhaustible. The ammunition is to consist chiefly of small-arm cartridge, nearly all of which will be for the Martini-Henry rifles with which the infantry regiments are armed ; but provision is also to be made for artillery, both in guns, projectiles, and powder. The two battalions of the 6th Brigade going from Aldersbot will be differently armed, one taking its own guns, which are of the kind usually seen with the field batteries, and the other being equipped with six new guns of the seven-pounder Abyssinian type, which are all ready in store, mounted on the special Kaffrarian carriages. These carriages are quite unlike the small seven-pounder carriage with which the gun was employed in Abyssinia and Ashantee, being raised on wheels of five feet in height, the carriage precisely the same in size as a nine-pounder of 8 cwt. As the little gun, which is of steel, weighs only 200 pounds, it has rather a pigmy appearance perched on a long axle between its tall wheels ; but this plan of mounting it was thought essential for service in Kaffraria, owing to the obstacle interposed against the dwarfed carriage by the prevalence of long grass. In addition to the guns now ready, the Royal Carriage Department has been ordered to prepare with all speed carriages and equipment for two other batteries of the same description, and they will be finished in a few weeks. The guns, which are the smallest in the British service, and the only ones which are not manufactured on the wrought-iron coiled principle, are in store. It is expected that a few waggons only will be sent out, as the hundred reported to have been captured by the enemy are of the rude and elastic kind made in the colony for rough travelling and drawn only by oxen. In the Royal Laboratory the carpenters are exceedingly busy making ammunition boxes, of which 1,666 are to be prepared this week. Each box will contain twelve of the seven-pounder shell, making a total of 20,000 rounds."

The excitement caused in military circles at Portsmouth by the sad news from the Cape has not abated, and further details are awaited with the utmost interest. Several of the officers who have fallen were well-known in the garrison, and Colonel Durnford, R. E., has some relatives here to whom Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., a Lord of the Treasury, who met his constituents at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, paid a visit of condolence yesterday morning, prior to his return to London. The present action of the Government with respect to the despatch of reliefs to the Cape has given great satisfaction at Portsmouth, as also has the intimation that the Transport Department is engaged in completing arrangements for the despatch of the troops by hired merchant steamers. The capacious and well-equipped Indian troopers belonging to the Royal Navy are now engaged on service between this country and India, the last one, the Malabar, having left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Queenstown to embark the 78th Highlanders for India. The only troop ships which the Admiralty have available for the service are the Tyne, at Sheerness, and the Assistance, at Portsmouth. It is expected that both these vessels will be employed, and orders have been sent by the Admiralty to bring them forward for sea with the least possible delay. The Assistance having been recently recommissioned is in dock at Portsmouth having her machinery overhauled and her stern tube relined with lignum vitæ. She was under orders to be completed by the 24th inst., but in consequence of the news from the Cape the officials at Portsmouth have been directed to have her ready at least four days earlier. Up to last evening no instructions had been received by the military authorities at Portsmouth with reference to the embarkation of troops at that port, but probably a portion at least of the reinforcements will proceed thence. The Assistance has accommodation for 135 horses, 200 men, and 54 women and children. The Euphrates and Jumna, Indian troop ships, are due at Portsmouth in the course of a few days—the former on the 20th and the latter on the 23rd inst. These ships might be employed if required, but before their arrival the troops now under orders will have been despatched, and the chance of their being required will depend upon the character of the news received from the Cape in the meanwhile. It was rumoured yesterday that there was some chance of the 78th Highlanders, now on board the Malabar, being sent to the Cape instead of to India, but the report lacks confirmation. The troops in garrison at Portsmouth and Gosport comprise the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, the 55th Regiment, the 109th Regiment, and the 69th Regiment, but as these corps have, within the last eighteen months or two years, returned from India, neither of them has been included in the first list of reinforcements.

Telegraphic instructions have been received at the Camp at Colchester, from the War Office, directing the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, commanded by Colonel Leigh Pemberton, to prepare for immediate embarkation to the Cape of Good Hope. This is being promptly responded to.

The Government has been in communication with the leading steam-ship companies of Liverpool with a view to obtaining transports for the Cape, and yesterday five Liverpool steamers were chartered for the service. They are the France, the Spain, the England, and the Egypt, belonging to the National Steam-ship Company, and the City of Paris, of the Inman New York fleet. In consequence of the strike in the shipping trade of Liverpool these vessels will not be fitted up for the accommodation of troops in that port, but at Portsmouth.

Much anxiety is felt in many circles in Exeter, as officers connected with the highest families in the county of Devon are associated with the British force attacking the Zulus. One of these is Major Butler, C. B., who, but a year or two since, on the death of his brother, succeeded to the extensive property of Downes, near Crediton. The gallant officer came into possession of the property soon after his return from the Ashantee expedition, where he was mentioned for distinguished conduct in the field, and there was a public demonstration at Crediton when he arrived at that town. Another officer is Lieutenant Courtenay, son of Captain Courtenay, the Adjutant of the Exeter Rifle Corps and nephew of the Earl of Devon. Mr. Courtenay was sent to the Cape very recently, and was, it is said, attached to the 24th Regiment. In addition to proficiency in military studies he is well known as an athlete, and carried off some of the prizes at the Aldershot Athletic Meeting last year.

THE *TIMES'* MILITARY CRITIC ON THE DISASTER.

THE following admirable paper gives the fairest estimate we have seen of the actual extent and circumstances, and the probable results of Cetywayo's victory :—

A brief recapitulation of the plan of operations may tend to explain the unfortunate incident, but first it may be advisable to give a short description of Zululand, a very excellent map of which has been published by Mr. James Wyld of Charing-cross. Although a few incapable or short geographers and to the majority of Englishmen, Mr. Wyld has succeeded in producing a military sketch map of the country which will prove invaluable at the present crisis. Zululand may be said to be a rectangular tract of country on the east coast of South Africa. It is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the Tugela river, on the west by the Transvaal, and on the north by the Amaswazi, another independent native tribe. Its area is unknown ; numbers may be estimated at 200 square miles, and its population at 300,000. Of the causes of the war it is unnecessary to speak ; suffice it to say that an *ultimatum* was despatched to Cetywayo, who was informed that in the event of his not complying with our demands, British troops would enter his territory on the 1st of January. He returned an evasive answer, and as this had been contemplated, the South African authorities strained every nerve in order to prepare for what many expected would be a serious campaign. The officer commanding the troops, Lord Chelmsford, massed all his available force in Natal and the Transvaal ; the Admiral on the station co-operated by landing a compact little Naval Brigade, and by the end of December every man was ready to enter Zululand in four columns. The right, under Colonel C. K. Pearson, late of the Buffs, was concentrated at Fort Williamson, near the mouth of the Tugela river. It numbered about 3,500 men, and besides Native levies and Volunteers comprised the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Buffs, the 99th Foot, a half-battery Royal Artillery, and the Naval Brigade.

The right centre column, under Colonel A. W. Durnford, R. E., consisted of 200 English Volunteers, two guns Royal Artillery, some rocket tubes, and the 1st Native Regiment —about 3,000 in all. This officer had a long colonial experience, distinguished himself greatly on many occasions during the late war in South Africa, and was generally considered eminently well qualified for the post for which he was selected.

The left centre column, under Colonel Glyn, C.B., of the 24th Foot, numbered about 4,000 men, with it were both battalions of that ill-fated corps the 24th Foot, N Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and the 2nd Native Infantry Regiment.

The northern column, under Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., comprised the 1st Battalion of the 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry and the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry Tremlett's Battery of Royal Artillery, 11th Battery 7th Brigade ; Russell's and Buller's Frontier Light Horse, and about a thousand natives.

According to official returns the total strength of Lord Chelmsford's troops amounted to—Royal Artillery, 20 7-pounder guns, 263 men ; infantry, 5,128 men ; cavalry, 1,193 men ; native infantry, 9,035 men ; mounted natives, 315 men ; total fighting men, 15,934. But from these must be deducted about 2,000 men with the 80th Foot, under Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., at Pretoria, watching Secocoeni.

Turning to the force it was known the Zulu King could put into the field, we learn that it was estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 men ; in fact, it is composed of the entire nation capable of bearing arms. Every youth on attaining the age of 15 is drafted into a regiment, and after a year's service permanently posted to a military kraal, of which there are 12 in the country. There are 33 regiments in the Zulu army, each having its own distinguishing dress and ornaments. The organization of all is alike. They are divided into right and left wings, each commanded by a wing officer, and subdivided again into eight or ten companies, each of which has a captain and three subalterns. Of the 33 regiments, 18 are composed of married, 15 of unmarried men. The former shave their heads, which are then bound round with a band made of the skin of some beast—leopard or other predominate ; they carry white shields. The unmarried regiments wear their hair naturally and carry black shields. Drill, in our sense of the word, is unknown in the Zulu army, but they perform a few simple movements with ease and celerity. Their discipline, however, is most severe. When on service, falling out of the ranks is punishable with death, which, indeed, seems inflicted for the most trivial offences. All officers have their proper duties, and the men obey them without hesitation. The system of commissariat and transport is simple in the extreme. Three or four days' provisions, consisting of maize or millet, are carried by a number of boys or women, who also bring up mats, ammunition, and blankets, and help to drive a herd of cattle. The Zulus invariably attack in a crescent formation, enveloping the flanks of their enemy, on whom they pour a ceaseless fusillade directly he is surrounded ; when within 200 or 300 yards they, with loud yells, make a rush, and after having expended their assegais, or spears, in the charge, dash in with their short swords. Various opinions are held as to the bravery of the Zulus some writers affirming that they are deficient in that quality, and maintaining that their success in war was due to the military skill of their old leader, Chaka, not to the valour of his troops ; others, again, giving high praise to the tribe for their martial qualities. We now have had ample proof not only of their valour, but also of their skill in strategy. The nation that withstands the "*feu infernal*" of our Henry-Martini cannot be deficient in gallantry, and the General, savage though we may deem him, who vanquished our troops even by sheer weight of numbers, is a foeman worthy of our steel.

The military kraals of the Zulus deserve some slight description. They are in point of fact fortified depôts where the various regiments assemble for their annual training, or mobilize in time of war. The kraal is usually about 500 yards in diameter and fenced round with a dry stake and wattled fence, about 5ft. in height, difficult to breech and still harder to storm, as it is well surrounded by an *abatis* of prickly pear, bush thorns, and other formidable obstacles ; inside this fence are thrown up the men's huts, and a smaller ring is generally erected in the centre in which the cattle are kept. The King's kraal is Ulundi, or Undini, almost in the centre of the country. Six regiments, numbering about 7,000 men, are quartered here permanently. Another important kraal is situated a few miles to the north of Rourke's Drift. This was the headquarters of Sirajo, a brother of Cetywayo's it was burnt shortly after hostilities opened, and the chief's son killed in the engagement. Most of the other kraals are in the neighbourhood of Undini, so that the King is constantly enabled to inspect his troops.

The Zulu army, until lately, was armed with the usual Caffre weapons—rifles of drivers patterns, Birmingham muskets, and such like. Of late, however, the King, whose power is despotic, insisted on each soldier providing himself with a breech-loading weapon. Thousands of arms in the course of a few months were landed at Delagoa Bay, and then rapidly passed into the hands of the Zulus. The Portuguese authorities at that port were not powerful enough to stop the traffic. By doing so they would undoubtedly have drawn down upon themselves the wrath of Cetywayo, and their small detachment of 50 men was scarcely sufficient defence for the town. A correspondence on this subject passed between Sir Bartle Frere and the Portuguese Governor, which resulted in the latter official pledging himself to stop the trade, and a gunboat was accordingly despatched to Delagoa Bay to protect the inhabitants. There is little doubt, however, that it is not the Portuguese authorities who are to blame for this nefarious traffic in arms and spirits with Southern Africa : unscrupulous English traders are the real offenders. It is these men, whose love of money overcomes all false delicacy as regards patriotism, who increase our difficulties in colonial wars. The Maories in New Zealand were armed with English weapons, so now are the Zulus. It is surely carrying the principles of free trade too far for our merchants to be allowed to supply the ammunition and the weapons with which our brave soldiers are slaughtered.

This, then, was the position of affairs on the 11th of January when Lord Chelmsford crossed the border. Cetywayo, with about 40,000 men, stood massed at divers points unknown to us, determined to guard his country. His troops were endowed with a firm belief in their own invincibility and the prowess of their Sovereign. They were evidently determined to follow out a system of bush fighting which often has proved fatal to the British Army, namely, to fall back, little by little, in dence scrub, and then entice the regular troops into ground which they were little fitted to manœuvre in, and then, under cover of the thick jungle, harass us on all sides. Lord Chelmsford, with his four columns, contemplated moving direct on Undini, the two centre columns to rendezvous in front of Rourke's Drift and march up the main waggon road to the capital ; the right column, advancing by the coast from Fort Williamson, was to join the other column at Emton-janeni, about 15 miles south of the capital, while Colonel Wood's Brigade, marching in from the west, was to attack Undini in that quarter. As far as we know, the columns under Colonels Durnford and Glyn effected a junction on the left bank of the Tugela, without encountering any opposition. Lord Chelmsford then assumed command, and it was while he was reconnoitring with the 2nd Battalion of the 24th that the Zulus appear to have made a demonstration against the camp at Insandusana. Colonel Durnford moved out to attack them, was enticed some distance from his camp to the impenetrable forest of Qudine, where it may be assumed he was enveloped by the enemy and his force well high annihilated. The General, who was about 12 miles off, arrived too late on the scene of action to retrieve the hard-fought day, but he re-occupied the camp that night, to find the whole of his stores, ammunition, and transport gone, and he was consequently obliged to fall back on Rourke's Drift, which for 12 hours had withstood the attack of 4,000 men.

As far as we know, the Zulu country is generally considered healthy. Fevers of a mild type are prevalent in the coast district. The sickly season commences in February and lasts till May, so that operations near the shore or by boat's crews will be unadvisable for the next few months. The seasons there are reversed. Winter commences in March and lasts till September ; the summer, on the other hand, being from September to March. Droughts, it is said, are unknown, the average rainfall being about 20in. per annum. The winter is the dry season. During the summer the rivers generally are much swollen, owing to the violent thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rain which often renders the streams unfordable for weeks. The high lands of the country are said to be remarkably healthy, fever being comparatively rare. Dysentery and rheumatism would seem to be the most common complaints, and cases of sunstroke are not unknown. These, however, are diseases easily guarded against, cholera belts, Indian helmets, and filtered water being certain specifics.

The country may be divided into three separate districts which run north and south. The coast district is low, hot, and unhealthy. It is intersected with swamps and lagoons, covered with dense scrub, and his well nigh uninhabitable. About 15 miles from the sea the land begins to rise in terraces, which are covered with rich grass and stocked up by low ranges of mountains which gradually recede to the westward, forming continuous chains of well-wooded mountains, some rising to an altitude of upwards of 3,000ft. above sea-level. These are intersected by numerous rivers, which run generally from west to east. The principal of these are the Tugela, the Buffalo river, the Insegeni, the Black Umvalosi, the White Umvalosi, and the Blood river. None of them are navigable ; during the summer months as we have already stated, they are often impassable ; but in the winter, as a rule, they dwindle down into mere rivulets, with here and there a few pools of no considerable depth. There are very extensive forests in the country ; the trees are large, and their wood valuable. As a rule, the banks of the rivers are clothed with thick bush, while many of the higher mountain ranges are well wooded.

The communications in Zululand are of the most primitive description, being merely waggon-tracks leading from the principal fords to the capital. Two, crossing the Tugela opposite Fort Williamson, run to Undini ; a third from Rourke's Drift makes for same point, and a fourth runs from Utrecht across the Blood river also to the capital. It was by these roads that our troops were advancing —Colonel Pearson, with No. 1 column, by the western-most road, Lord Chelmsford, with columns Nos. 2 and 3, by that from Rourke's Drift, and Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., from Utrecht. As far as our information goes, these columns were opposed by the following corps of Cetywayo's army, which, as we stated yesterday, consists of 33 regiments, numbering in the aggregate about 49,000 men. In front of Colonel Pearson, on the Lower Tugela Drift, were the Umcijenisyi and Nkamakoosi Regiments, numbering about 9,000 men, the former being a married, the latter an unmarried corps. Opposite Rourke's Drift and watching the country from Sirajo's kraal to near Fort Buckingham lay four regiments—the Ududa, 1,500 strong ; Nokenke, 3,000 ; Umbonambi, 2,500 ; the Undlogu, or Light Sleepers 4,000, and the Inhondhlo, 1,600, are detached to watch Colonel Wood, while the main army is massed on the road between Undini and Rourke's Drift, ready to acts as occasion should arise. Lord Chelmsford, of course, is now compelled to act on the defensive ; but though some of the Cape papers, so far back as early in January, were pointing out the ease with which a Zulu force could break between our columns and advance on Natal, we have no fear that even now such a feat would be possible. The strong columns of Colonels Pearson and Wood are still threatening Cetywayo's right and left, and Lord Chelmsford is thus enabled to fall back feeling his flanks secure. His forces are quite strong enough to check any Zulu advance across the Tugela. In the course of a day or two we shall have fresh telegraphic news from St. Vincent, which we trust will be to the effect that confidence has been restored in the colony, and the gallant troops at Lord Chelmsford's disposal are holding the Zulus well at bay.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 13.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield.—My Lords, I think it may be convenient that I should at this period refer to some matters which it would not have been prudent to notice in the Speech from the Throne in the circumstances under which we then assembled. It would not have been prudent—I may say it would not have been possible—at that period to indicate the measures which her Majesty's Ministers have thought it their duty to introduce to the consideration of Parliament, and her Majesty's Government have thought it convenient to take this opportunity of doing so. But before I mention those measures I think it would not perhaps be considered obtrusive, under all the circumstances, if I made a few brief remarks on the general situation of affairs. At this moment our thoughts and feelings are almost engrossed by the terrible news we have just received from South Africa (hear, hear). My Lords, it is not wise either to depreciate or to exaggerate the importance of such an event. It is a military disaster, and a terrible disaster, but I think we may say it is no more. It is not a military defeat which arises from the failing energies or resources of the country, but from accidental and at this moment not clearly understood circumstances which have occurred. I have no information to give to your lordships which is not in your possession by the usual modes, and I think it would be most desirable that no one should hazard an opinion as to the cause of that disaster until we receive the official accounts which are now, of course, on their way (hear, hear). Nothing at this moment is certain respecting these events, excepting the valour of our troops. They have shown, as they have ever shown, the utmost devotion. Those who have fallen and are no more will be remembered : but we must not forget also that there has been an exhibition of heroic valour by those who have been spared, and at this moment I am sure the recollection of the conduct of those eighty men who for twelve hours, in a forlorn position, kept at bay four thousand of the enemy, and ultimately defeated them, will prove to us that the stamina of the British soldiery has not diminished or deteriorated (hear, hear). All I can say on the subject is, that we have taken steps to place before your Lordships the information we have upon these matters, and my noble friend the Under Secretary of State has given notice that in a few hours more or less—I was in hopes on Saturday next, but certainly on Monday—you will have the completion of those papers, which will give the history of those events. We have immediately taken measures that reinforcements should be sent to the Cape and to the general in command far beyond in number and amount those which have been lost. I can only express my hope that the steps which have been taken, combined with the valour of our troops, will soon put a very different aspect on the condition of affairs in South Africa from that which for the moment owing to this sad calamity

may be carried into law, and prove beneficial and useful to the country (cheers).

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 14.

AFGHANISTAN.

Earl Granville inquired whether there had been any communications between Russia and England with reference to the independence of Afghanistan, and if the Government could give any information on the subject.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that communications passed between the Governments of the two countries just about the time when Parliament was separating for a short recess. The result of those communications was a withdrawal of the Russian mission from Kabul. The nature of the documents would be explained by the papers which would shortly be in the hands of their lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 14.

GENERAL ROBERTS AND THE KURAM CHIEFS.

Sir G. Campbell inquired whether at a durbar in the Kuram Valley, General Roberts had told the Afghan chiefs that the Amir's rule had passed away, and that they must henceforth look to England as the sovereign power.

Mr. E. Stanhope replied that the Government had not received any information of such a speech as was alluded to in the question of the hon. gentleman.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

Colonel Mure asked if a return would be granted of the ages and length of service of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the infantry regiments to be despatched to the Cape.

Colonel Stanley said the return might be given if it did not interfere with the duties devolving upon the regiments prior to their embarkation.

Colonel Mure asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would lay upon the table in their absolute entirety every line of the correspondence which has taken place between the authorities, civil and military, Imperial or Colonial in regard to the question of reinforcements of every arm for the army in South Africa.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there had been every disposition on the part of Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for War to give all the information in the possession of the Government; and some papers had been included in the Blue-book of a character which it was not usual to include. His right hon. friends would look through the papers again, to be sure that nothing material had been omitted. The utmost care would be taken in the future to publish everything of public interest.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE THUNDERER.

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—The finding of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the cause of the destruction of the 38-ton gun on board the Thunderer is a very surprising revelation. Among the various causes which have been suggested to account for this accident I am not aware that the cause which the Committee now find to be the true one was ever mentioned. For myself, I have no hesitation in saying I should not for a moment have thought of attributing to the unhappy men who have paid the penalty of their innermost blunder with their lives that they had committed the almost unheard of error of firing off two charges and two projectiles at once. The thing is almost inconceivable. In the old days of the Minié rifle cases of the sort are said to have happened; but in this case that it should not have been perceived that a gun loaded with a battering charge of 110 lb. of gunpowder and a projectile of 700 lb. had not actually gone off, and that another charge of 85 lb. and another 700 lb. projectile should have been straightway rammed into it and the two fired together, almost passes comprehension. How, for example, are we to get over the fact that after the first supposed round (but which, in fact, must have been a misfire), the absence of recoil was not perceived, and the gun was artificially recoiled (as it must have been) for reloading? But this is the conclusion at which a Committee—we may assume of strict impartiality and eminently competent—has arrived. All that can be said of it is, that it is only one degree less surprising than it would have been if it could have been shown that a gun of this tried construction had succumbed to the normal strain involved in firing its ordinary charge. As it is, the character and structure of our guns are not only freed from all aspersion, but, in fact, derive some accession of reputation from the fact that, notwithstanding the gigantic strain thrown upon the weapon by the discharge of two rounds combined in one—the discharge, that is to say, of no less than 195 lb. and 1,400 lb. weight of projectile (so arranged, moreover, as to involve perhaps the maximum strain possible to be produced with this weight of powder and shot)—the whole of the hinder part of the gun, the gun proper as I may say, remained absolutely unaffected. When the other day it was argued that the accident could not have resulted from any defect in the gun itself, and was shown that in all probability it was due to a projectile having become established in the bore in advance of the powder charge, one could little have imagined that it would turn out that there were two projectiles in the bore, and that between them was deposited a little matter of 85 lb. of gunpowder, by way of adding irresistible energy to the enormous flood of gas which was rushing up with a shell in front of it from behind at a velocity fast approaching a thousand feet per second. Perhaps the steel-gun makers, and the inventors of novel systems of rifling, and the opponents of hydraulic loading, and the scores of other men with infallible cures for the bursting of guns will now be disposed to admit that even their pet nostrums all combined would be powerless to avert destruction under such a set of conditions. The one person who is entitled to make any observations on this point appears to me to be the advocate of breech-loading; but even he will be fain to acknowledge that the double loading of a 38-ton gun is not so probable or commonplace a blunder as to make it necessary to have recourse to very heroic measures to avoid it; while he would perhaps be rendered seriously anxious as to what men who could so blunder in so simple and, as one would have thought, obvious a matter as avoiding putting two charges of over a third of a ton apiece, and occupying together more than half the length of the bore, into the same gun at one time would be likely to do with the breechpieces and other mechanical intricacies with which breech-loading is associated.

Of the circumstances under which this extraordinary mishap occurred, it would scarcely be fair to the poor fellows by whom it was caused to speak in the absence of the full report. The conclusion is so extraordinary that one may well demand time to consider the evidence upon which it is based before expressing any opinion which may reflect on those who have gone. If the conclusion of the Committee (which is said to have been arrived at unanimously) be correct, it is too terribly evident that "some one has blundered," and that to an extent which, except on the most direct irrefragable evidence, we should hesitate to think possible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 10. E.

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